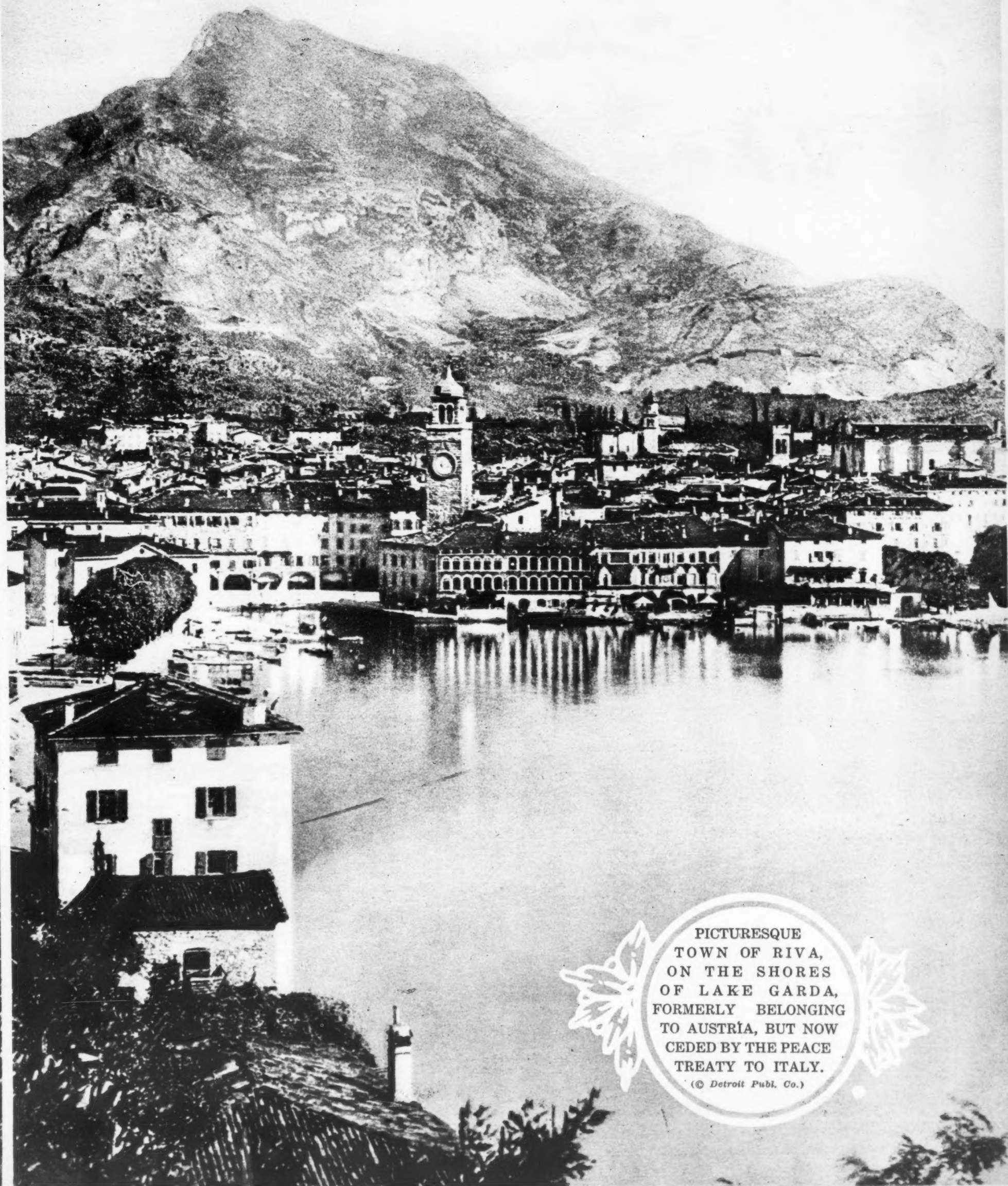


MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY The New York Times COMPANY

VOL. X. NO. 5. OCTOBER 2, 1919.

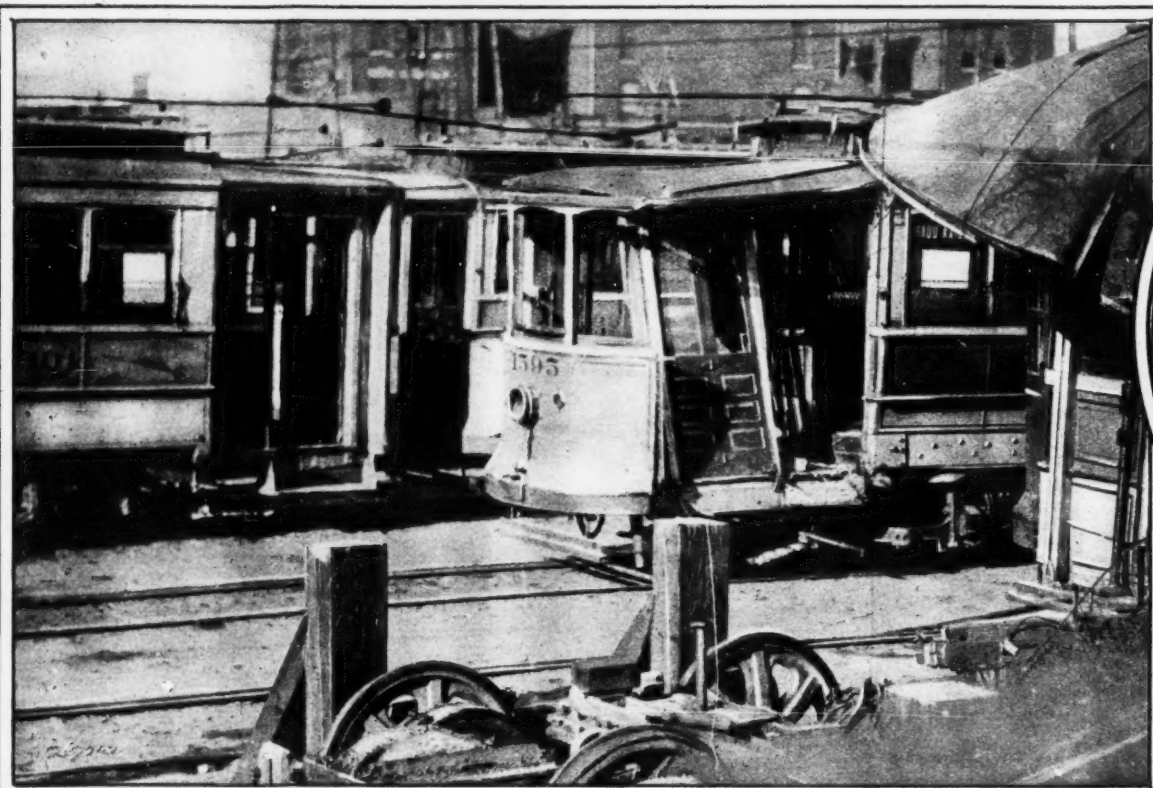
PRICE TEN CENTS



PICTURESQUE
TOWN OF RIVA,
ON THE SHORES
OF LAKE GARDA,
FORMERLY BELONGING
TO AUSTRIA, BUT NOW
CEDED BY THE PEACE
TREATY TO ITALY.

(© Detroit Publ. Co.)

Flashlights



Serious rioting occurred at Camden, N. J., on Sept. 19 and succeeding days, when the trolley companies introduced the new zone fare system. Some of the cars were badly wrecked by stones and bricks as here shown.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



One of the closed "jitney" buses operating in Boston in competition with street cars. With more comfortable seats and quicker service it has proved a formidable competitor for public patronage.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THEODORE PERRY SHONTS
died Sept. 21, 1919. His chief fame lay in his work in connection with the Panama Canal.
(© Davis & Sanford Co.)



GENERAL PERSHING (STANDING) ADDRESSING THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS, WHICH HAD GATHERED TO EXPRESS TO HIM ITS THANKS FOR HIS SERVICES AS LEADER OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

00002

What This Week's Pictures Tell

PANTHEON OF THE WAR

FEW, if any, paintings on so gigantic a scale have ever been carried to completion as that designed and executed in Paris and called the "Pantheon of the War." It was the conception of two eminent artists, MM. Pierre Carrier-Belleuse and Auguste François Gorguet, and involved the assistance of a distinguished group of collaborators. It was commenced immediately after the first battle of the Marne had hurled the invaders back from the walls of Paris, and is now on exhibition in that city.

The picture is notable for its size, covering as it does over 1,900 square yards of canvas. It is arranged in a circular form, and the spectator stands on a platform that commands a view of the whole. The perspective is wonderfully managed, and one seems to command a view of the whole field of conflict from Calais to Belfort. And this is painted with such exact fidelity to nature—mountains, valleys, forests, streams—as to evoke the wonder of those who have fought in the various regions depicted.

In the forefront is the famous French 75mm. cannon, covered with laurels in recognition of the remarkable efficiency it showed in the war. Near it is the figure of its inventor, Colonel Duport. An immense winged statue of Victory dominates a staircase, on the steps of which are arranged innumerable figures of Frenchmen of all arms of the service, as well as diplomats and statesmen who participated in the war. An unusual feature of the painting is that every one is an actual reproduction of some individual soldier or sailor or official, chosen because he had won a cross or medal of honor for actual achievement.

The heroic dead are remembered by a monument inscribed in their honor. A vast space is devoted also to all the allied and associated nations. Each has its separate group of soldiers, Generals, Admirals, and statesmen, painted from actual photographs, so that they are easily recognizable. National costumes, such as those of the Greeks, Serbians, Rumanians, add a picturesque element, and are reproduced with the fidelity that is characteristic of the painting throughout. None are omitted—United States, England, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, China, Montenegro, Russia, Japan—all are there.

It is a prodigious work that required enormous and painstaking effort, and has been crowned with complete success. The sure touch of accomplished artists is everywhere in evidence. It has met with the approbation of the critics, and has proved a sensation to the public, who visit it in great throngs. René Bazin of the French Academy expresses the general verdict when he declares that those who have conceived the idea of the Pantheon of the War, who have gathered together so many personages and scenes of recent history, who have depicted with such rare fidelity the landscapes and skies of France, deserve heartfelt thanks for having devoted their talents so nobly to the service of their country.

REMARKABLE AVIATION FEAT

SEPT. 18 was signalized by a remarkable test of skill and pluck in the field of aviation which was crowned with complete success.

Flying his Curtiss "Wasp" type triplane, with a 12-cylinder 400-horse power Curtiss motor, Roland Rohlfs, test pilot for the Curtiss Airplane and Motor Company, broke the world's altitude record, when, at Roosevelt Field, he reached the height of 34,610 feet, or more than six and one-half miles above sea level. Previously he had come within nearly 400 feet of this mark, but the flight was not official.

The previous record was 33,137 feet, made last May at Villa Coublay, France, by Adjutant Casale of the French Army.

Rohlfs looked happy when he stepped from his machine. He wore a suit of fur-lined clothing, and heavy felt mittens made by himself from material

half an inch thick. Of the flight, he said:

"At 20,000 feet trouble began. I had to call on my oxygen bottle. This feeds air to my lungs through a device something like a football nose guard. At first I tried drawing it in through the nose and mouth, but this dried my throat and I had to shut my mouth and breathe through the nose alone. If anything had happened to this oxygen apparatus I would have been a 'goner'."

"At 31,000 feet the plane began to wobble in a way that, frankly, frightened me. It careened this way and that, and while doing so dropped 600 feet. I threw on more power and up it went again." (The barograph markings showed the fall plainly.)

"When I reached the 'peak' the thermometer showed forty-three degrees below zero. It took seventy-eight minutes to get this high and I spent another twenty minutes trying to make the plane rise still higher. I used every trick I knew, but could not coax another foot of altitude out of it. I believe I attained the absolute top possible in this machine."

"I am through with high flying for the present and I am mighty glad my feet are planted on the earth when I say it. I noticed several peculiar things up there. Near the top I felt nervous twitches in parts of my body. These were at several scars left by an automobile accident several years ago. After my two other high flights my teeth ached severely and also my stomach. I guess I can count on the aches lasting about ten days more. They lasted that long when I went above 30,000 feet before."

Rohlfs reached 10,000 feet in eight minutes after leaving the ground. He flew as far as Riverhead, L. I., where a head wind made him turn about. When at the highest altitude he was above Lake Ronkonkoma, which is twenty-five miles from Roosevelt Field.

THE STEEL STRIKE

THE strike in the steel industry that has been threatened for weeks went into effect Sept. 22. Efforts to avert or postpone it proved fruitless. Judge Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, was steadfast in his refusal to meet a committee composed of men not in the employ of the corporation. The National Committee of the American Federation of Labor made public Sept. 18 the twelve demands which are the basis of the strike in the steel industry. The demands are:

- Right of collective bargaining.
- Reinstatement of men discharged for union activities.
- An eight-hour day.
- One day's rest in seven.
- Abolition of the twenty-four-hour shift.
- Increase in wages sufficient to guarantee American standard of living.
- Standard scales of wages in all trades and classifications of workers.
- Double rate of pay for all overtime, holiday, and Sunday work.
- Check-off system of collecting union dues and assessments.
- Principles of seniority to apply in maintenance, reduction, and increase of working forces.
- Abolition of company unions.
- Abolition of physical examination of applicants for employment.

How far the strike had proved general after three days was the subject of contradictory statements from the parties to the struggle. While the Carnegie Steel Company announced that it was holding its working forces almost intact against the strike in its four great plants at Homestead, McKeesport, Duquesne, and Braddock, the strikers showed increasing strength in the Pittsburgh section by closing down a number of large independent steel mills in Pittsburgh and the immediate vicinity and making inroads against independent plants which were not affected on the first day of the strike.

Carnegie steel officials asserted that they had made gains at Homestead, which is regarded as the strong point of the steel industry, and that their forces were not nearly 100 per cent. loyal at the other three great plants. If they can hold those plants for two weeks, they assert, the strike is defeated.

There is a wide divergence between the survey of the situation presented by the strikers and that presented by the steel companies. Organizer W. Z. Fos-

ter of the union committee declares that 9,000 men out of 12,000 men are striking at the Homestead plant. The Carnegie officials contend that more than 9,000 out of 12,000 are remaining loyal and that several strikers returned to work during the day.

Organizer Foster intimated that the number of steel workers on strike throughout the United States had increased from 279,100 to 327,100, claiming an increase of 48,000.

AUSTRIA'S PUNISHMENT

THE territorial cessions made by Austria under the Peace Treaty signed Sept. 10 reduce the once proud monarchy from an empire of 240,000 square miles to a republic of between 5,000 and 6,000 miles. Her population will comprise six or seven millions as compared to over forty millions before the war. A document from the archives of the former Austro-Hungarian Government, issued Sept. 20, shows how responsible Austria was for the disasters that have resulted in her downfall.

According to this publication, the Ministry of Austria-Hungary, especially Count Leopold von Berchtold, Foreign Minister, was solely responsible for the outbreak of hostilities.

The minutes show that the meeting was opened by Count von Berchtold, who pleaded for an immediate resort to arms against Serbia, stating that Italy and Rumania "could be compensated afterward for not having been consulted beforehand."

Count Stephen Tisza, then Hungarian Premier, opposed war, demanding that diplomatic action be taken first, and then that an ultimatum of an acceptable nature be sent. Only in case both failed would he have resorted to arms.

Count von Berchtold thereupon said: "Now is the right moment because Germany is ready to assist."

Count Karl Stuergh, former Premier, also favored war, and Field Marshal Ritter von Krobatin, former Minister of War, said he "anticipated no success from diplomatic steps, which meant weakness," adding that "military success alone is of value." Count Stuergh said: "After beating Serbia we will take the crown away from the Karageorgevitch dynasty and give it to a European Prince, Austria retaining suzerainty over the country."

Count Tisza again warned against the danger of a general European war as a result of steps which were contemplated, whereupon Count von Berchtold said:

"The opportunity is so favorable that immediate action is necessary."

Finally, a resolution was adopted that such far-reaching demands be made of Serbia that she could not fulfill them, and thus a way would be opened for a resort to arms. Count Tisza demanded to see the ultimatum before it was sent to Serbia, saying: "I am willing to resign if it is in direct opposition to my views."

On the afternoon of the same day another meeting was held at which the mobilization of the army was discussed. The Chief of Staff was asked by the War Minister if it was possible to effect a mobilization which would appear to be against Serbia only, but at the same time make it possible to meet Russia; also if the troops could be spared to keep Rumania in fear of invasion. Plans which were made are not disclosed in the publication.

The minutes say that the council then discussed the probability of a general European war and what course the Austrian Government would take. This latter point and any decision that was reached relative to it are also omitted. At this meeting Count von Berchtold expressed satisfaction that "those divergencies of views among the councilors which might have frustrated a war are disappearing."

The document concludes with a copy of a note from the late Emperor Francis Joseph, stating that he "had taken notice of the contents of the minutes and had signed them with his own hand."

An interview held by the Austrian

Ambassador with the German Emperor on July 5 shows how fully Austria was assured of Germany's assistance.

"His Majesty thereupon empowered me," says the Ambassador, "to inform Emperor Francis Joseph that we could count on the full support of Germany. It was Emperor William's opinion that action against Serbia should not be delayed, as the Russians' attitude would be hostile; but he had been prepared for that for years, and should it come to war between Austria-Hungary and Russia we could rest assured that Germany would, with her customary faithfulness, stand by our side. Russia was, in addition, in no way ready for war, and would think seriously before appealing to force. If we recognized the necessity for military action against Serbia he [Emperor William] would regret if we let the present favorable moment pass unused."

LABOR CONFERENCE

PRESIDENT WILSON made public here Sept. 17 the names of the twenty-two men who will represent the general public in the national conference which is to begin in Washington on Oct. 6 to consider plans for a new relationship between employer and employee. Twenty-two representatives to sit in the conference will be selected later by organized labor, the leading agricultural associations, investment bankers, and manufacturers.

To each of those selected the President sent the following telegram:

"I have called a conference at Washington for Oct. 6 for the purpose of discussing the labor situation in the country and the possibility of formulating plans for the development of a new relationship between capital and labor. I beg that you will accept appointment as one of the representatives of the general public in that conference. There will be twenty-two representatives of the public and an equivalent number of representatives of various bodies of organized labor and organized employers. I sincerely hope that it will be possible for you to undertake this very important service."

EX-KAISER'S NEW HOME

THE striking changes that have taken place in Germany, following the downfall of imperialism, are further emphasized by the new home which the ex-Kaiser has purchased at Doorn, Holland. While a fairly large estate it carries no suggestion of a palace.

It is a beautiful old white house with a magnificent wooded estate of over sixty acres. The back of the house is plainly visible from the main road, from which it is only separated by a vast lawn and a low fence, and a tramway passes within a hundred yards.

The front of the house is approached first by a lodge, then by a long gravel drive and a large round lawn, used, however, for growing vegetables since the days of scarcity in Holland when lawns were considered a superluxury. This will naturally all be changed, as it spoils the approach to the house. Then comes the formal garden with beautiful old stables to the right and the gravel square in front of the house with tropical trees and palms in tubs. The house is certainly not as exclusive as Amerongen with its two moats and drawbridges.

The hall is of white marble, and a short flight of marble stairs leads to a long sitting room opposite the front door and running almost the whole width of the house. The staircase then branches off to each side, leading to the remainder of the house, comprising about twelve rooms in all, besides servants' quarters. It is not a palace, but a handsome Summer residence with an interesting history beginning in the fourteenth century.

The stables, garages, and outhouses are to undergo elaborate changes, and agents are already arriving and surveying the place in order to begin work immediately. The house will also be changed, but gradually. The present furniture will all be removed as the ex-Kaiser is having furniture sent from one of his many residences in Germany. All this will take time and the ex-monarch is not expected to move until November.

Remarkable Changes Wrought in Germany by Its



PRESIDENT EBERT, (FIFTH FIGURE FROM LEFT TO RIGHT,) FORMERLY A SADDLER, NOW HEAD OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT, WITH HIS FAMILY, TYPICALLY GERMAN, ENJOYING A VACATION FROM THE CARES OF STATE. (© International.)



WILHELM II., WHEN AT THE HEIGHT OF HIS POWER AS GERMAN EMPEROR, REVIEWING A BODY OF HIS TROOPS AS THEY SWEEPED BY IN ALL THE POMP AND SPLENDOR OF THEIR MILITARY TRAPPINGS.

Transformation From an Empire Into a Republic



Field Marshal von Hindenburg, shortly after his great victories over the Russians at Tannenberg and the Mazurian Lakes, which made him the idol of the German people.

Von Hindenburg as private citizen walking through the streets of Hanover in company with his wife, who is leading her dachshund.



Imperial Palace at Berlin formerly occupied by Wilhelm II. It suffered some damage during the revolutionary disturbances at the capital, and some of the treasures it contained were taken away by members of the mob. It is now the residence of the former saddler, President Ebert, who lives simply and uses only a few of the rooms.



Democracy, illustrated by this picture from the Berliner Illustrirte Zeitung, showing President Ebert (at right) and Gustav Noske, Minister of Public Defense, enjoying a bath in the open.



Modest cottage at Doorn, near Utrecht, Holland, which the ex-Kaiser has recently purchased as his permanent residence. It offers a striking contrast to the Imperial Palace at Berlin, shown on these pages, or to any other of the sixty palaces that formerly possessed in other parts of Germany. Doorn is somewhat isolated and few visitors come near it.

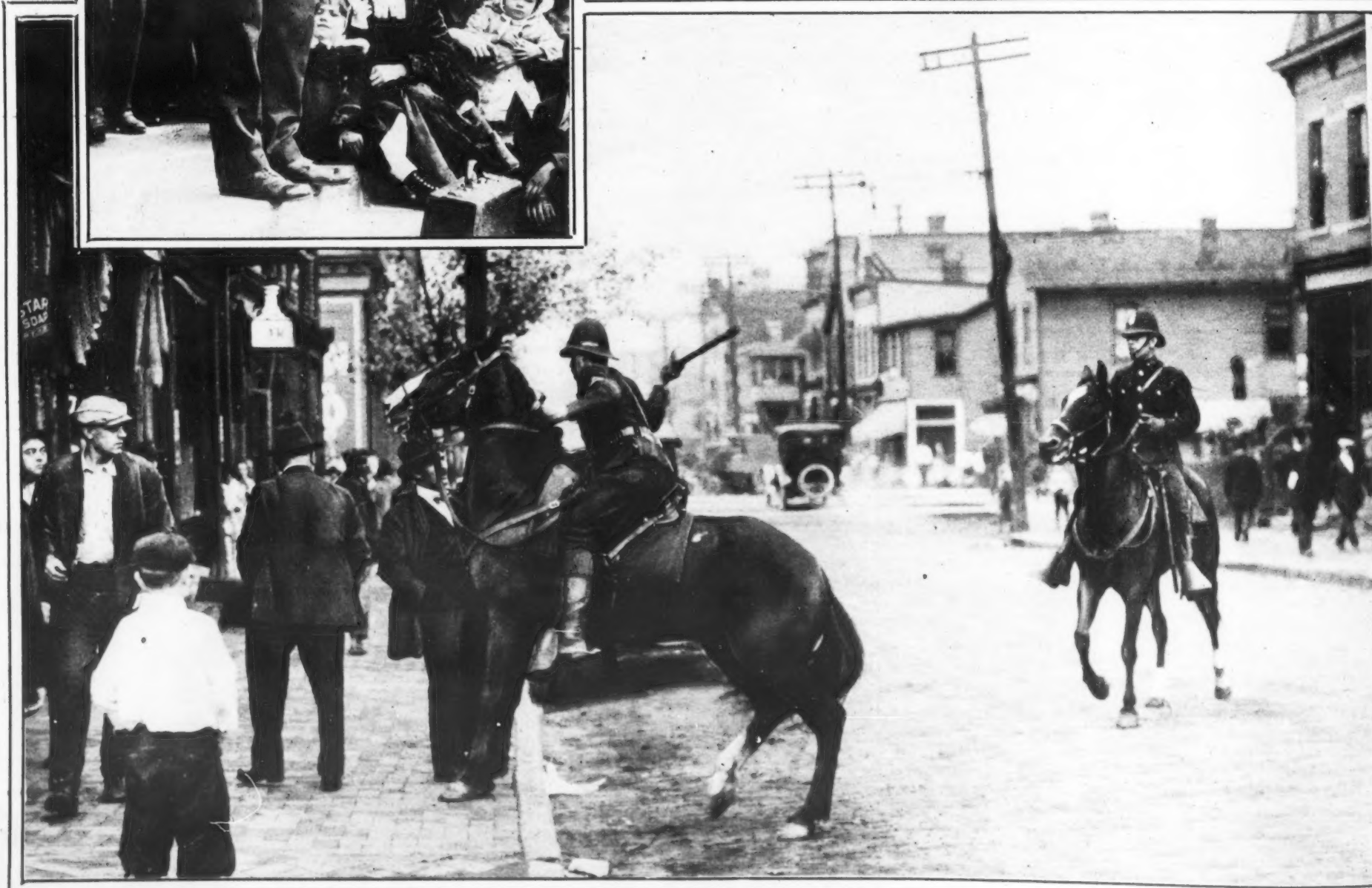
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Steel Strike Now in Progress Which Has Closed Many



Gathering of steel mill strikers being addressed at Chicago by John Fitzpatrick, union organizer and leader. Fitzpatrick has adopted an irreconcilable attitude from the beginning of the strike.
(© International.)

Members of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary dispersing strikers at the Homestead mills. Rain on the first day prevented many gatherings, but after that the spirit of the men grew more sullen and threatening, and force in restraining them became necessary.
(© International.)



MOUNTED OFFICER OF SOUTH PITTSBURGH DISPERSING STRIKERS BY VIGOROUS METHODS AT BRADY AND SECOND AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, WHICH IS ONE OF THE MOST TURBULENT SECTIONS OF THE CITY.
00006 (© International.)

Plants and Crippled Others in East and Middle West

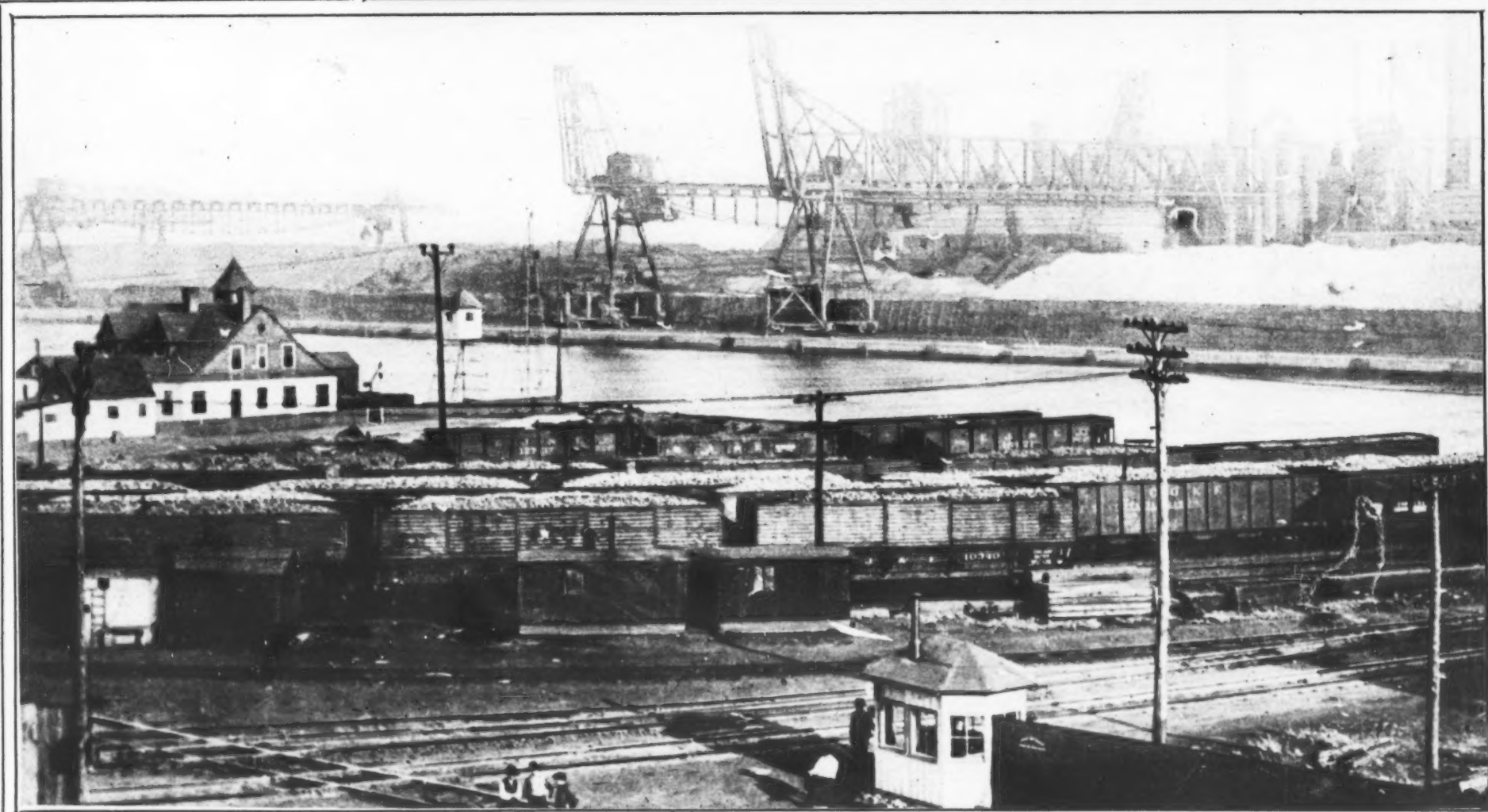


Scene in the vicinity of the Edgar Thompson Steel Mill at Bradford, Penna. Idle strikers are on the front porches of their houses, jeering at the mounted police, who are on the alert to prevent disorder.

(© International.)

Employees of the Illinois Steel Company at the plant in South Chicago showing circulars announcing that the strike has been called. The faces of the majority of the strikers betray a foreign origin. The American element has largely refrained from striking.

(© International.)

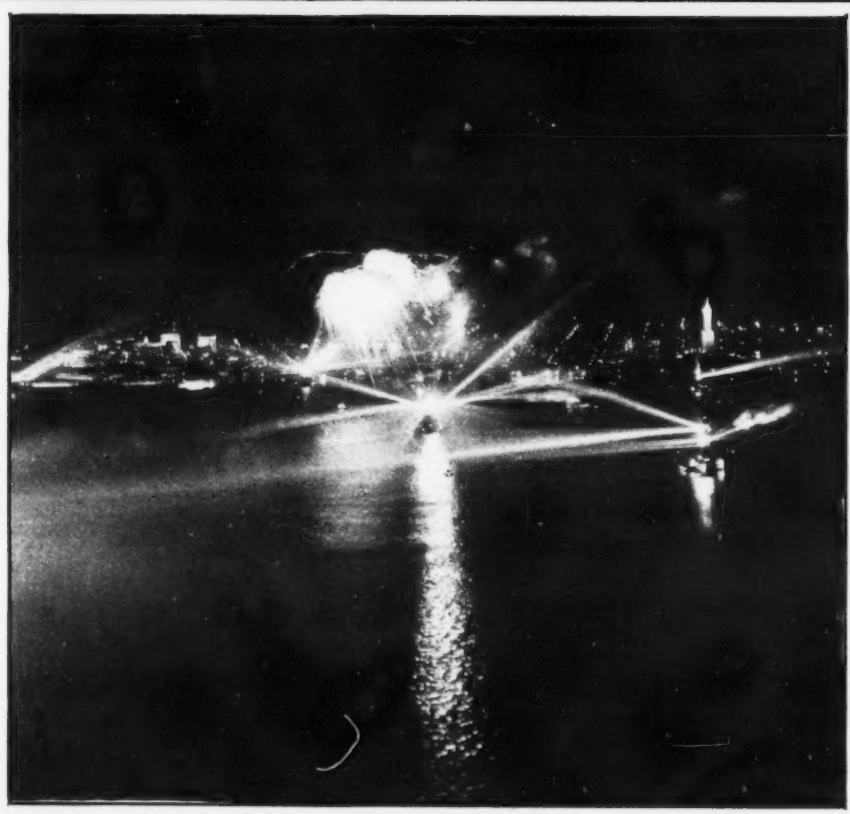
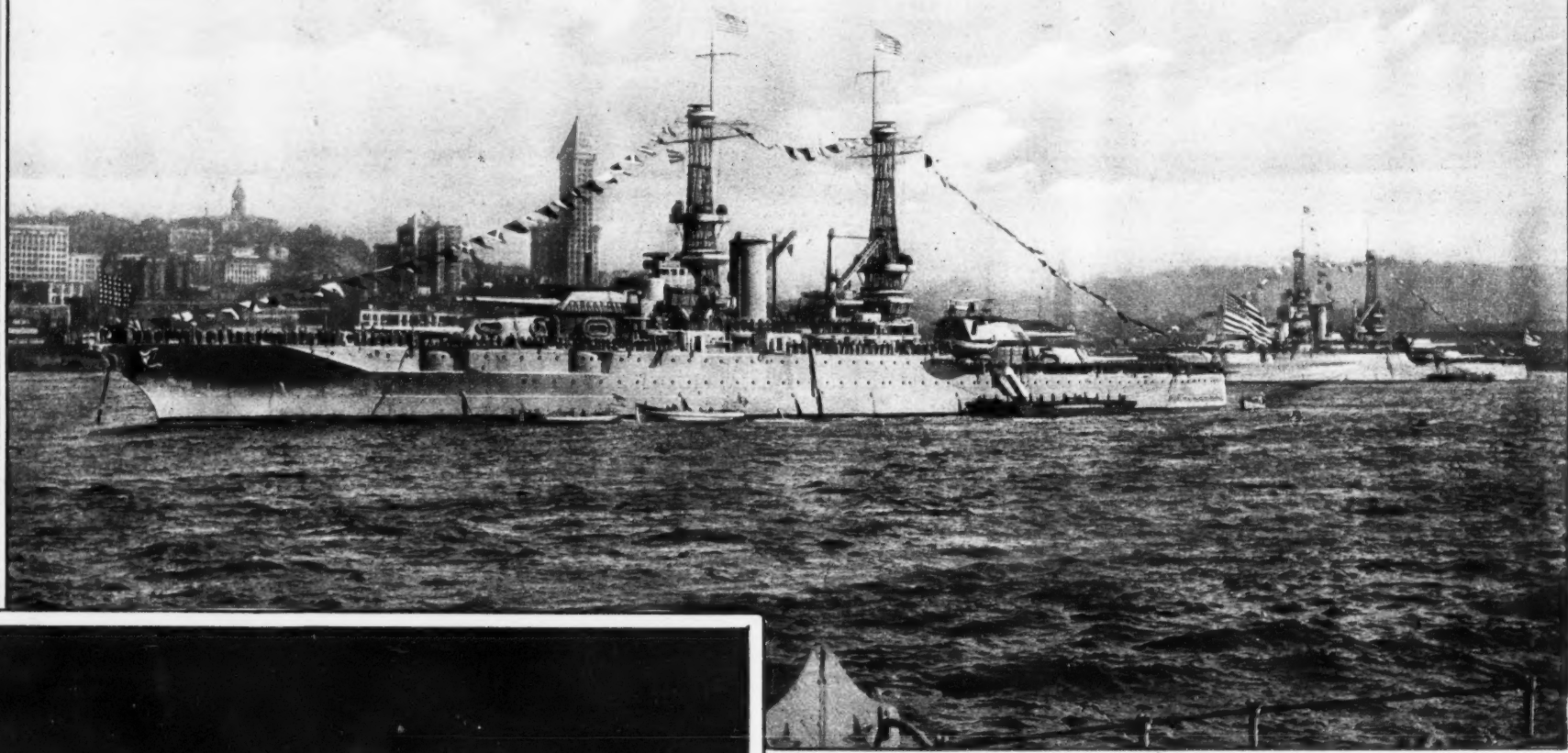


SHUTDOWN WORKS OF THE ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY AT SOUTH CHICAGO. THE CONTRAST WITH THE BUSTLE OF INDUSTRY THAT USUALLY MARKS THE SPOT IS STRIKING AND DEPRESSING.

(© International.)

00007

Grand Review of the U. S. Pacific Fleet by President Wilson at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 13, 1919



Illumination and pyrotechnic display in the city and harbor of Seattle, Wash., on the night of Sept. 13, after the fleet had passed in review before the President, who viewed the spectacle from the deck of the battleship Oregon.



The superdreadnought New Mexico, flagship of Admiral Rodman, in command of the Pacific Fleet, decorated from stem to stern with flags in preparation for the review of the fleet by President Wilson and Secretary Daniels.

(© Wide World Photos.)



PRESIDENT WILSON STANDING ON THE DECK OF THE REVIEWING SHIP OREGON. LATER THE PRESIDENT SIGNED THE VISITORS' BOOK OF THE OREGON, ON WHOSE PAGES ARE THE NAMES OF MANY OF THE WORLD'S DISTINGUISHED MEN.

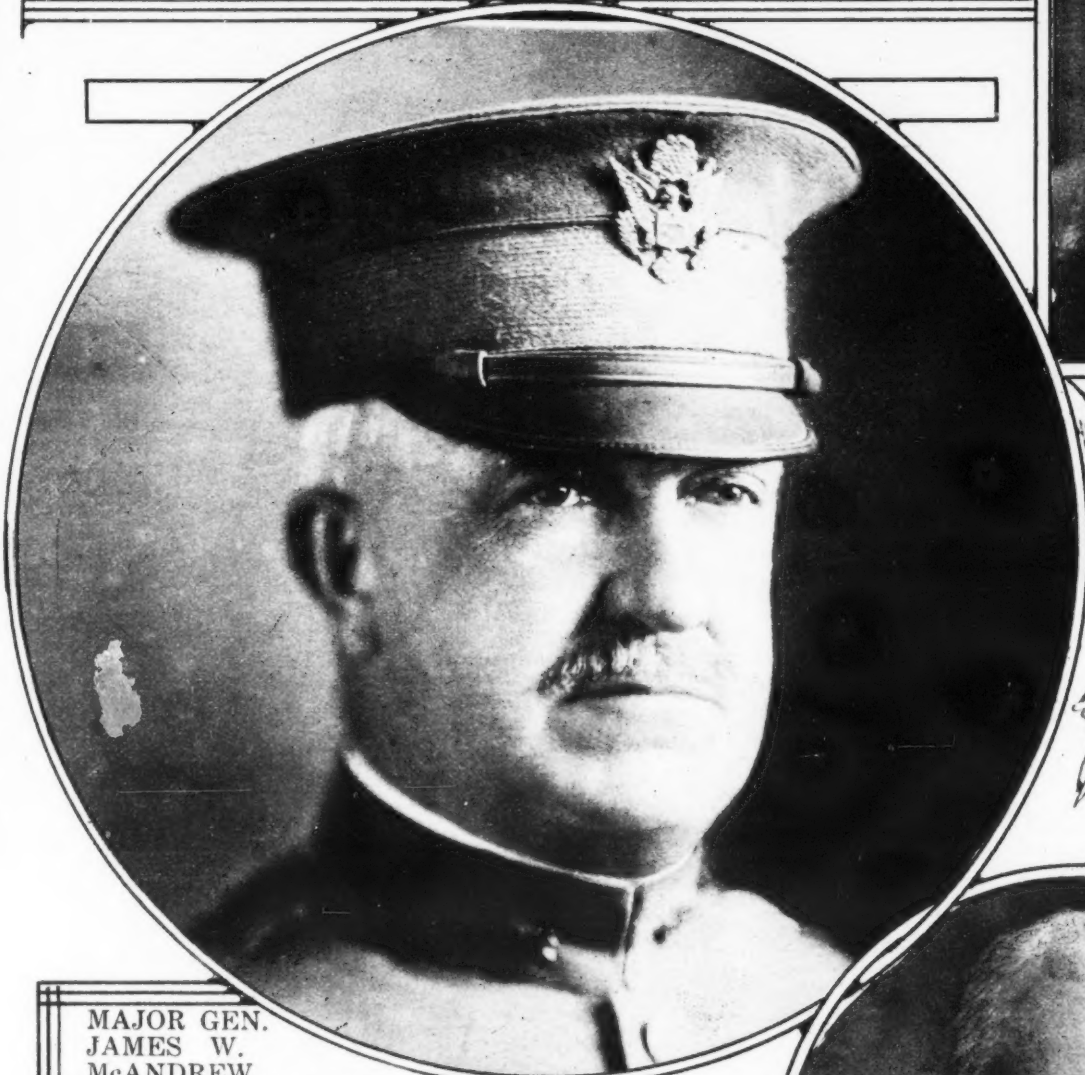
(© Wide World Photos.)

Men Who Have Figured Prominently in Debate and Legislation at Washington

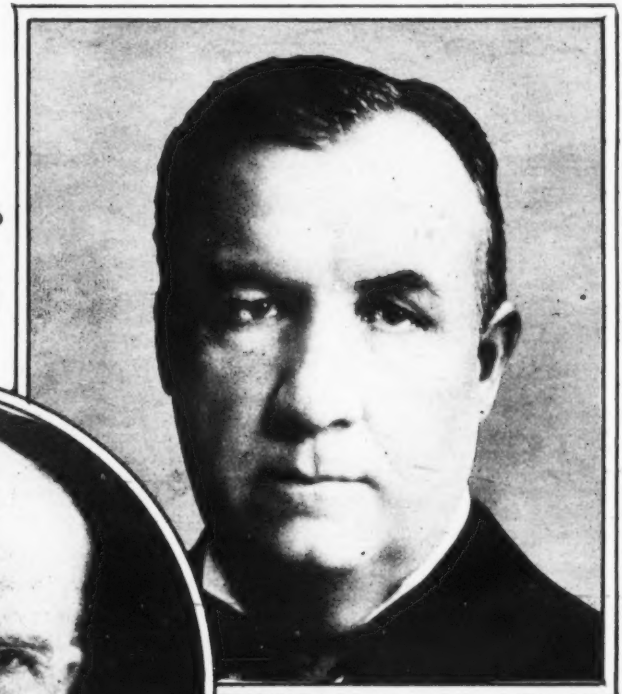
SIGNS of a break in the ranks of the advocates of ratifying the Peace Treaty as it stands have recently appeared in the Senate. Among the Democrats who have shown some indications of voting for reservations more or less mild are Senators Ashurst of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, and Thomas of Colorado. The reservation that they seem most inclined to favor is that proposed by Senator Johnson of California, providing that the United States shall have the same voting power as Great Britain and her dominions combined. The speech of Senator Reed of Missouri in the Senate against the League covenant partook more of a legal than a forensic nature. It was greeted with marked applause by the crowded gallery. Steps are projected by which applause will not be permitted henceforth, except at the conclusion of a speech. The President's tour in advocacy of the League of Nations has drawn immense crowds in every city that he has visited. On Sept. 13 he reviewed the Pacific Fleet at Seattle, Washington. Major Gen. McAndrew, former Chief of Staff to General Pershing, testified before a Senate Committee that nine months was needed to develop good soldiers.



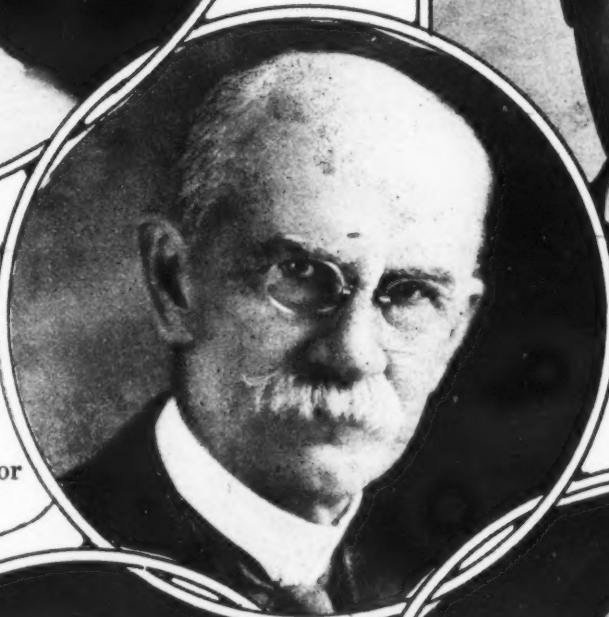
HENRY F. ASHURST,
Democratic Senator from Arizona, who favors
reservations in Peace Treaty.



**MAJOR GEN.
JAMES W.
McANDREW.**
He has recently testified
before the Senate Com-
mittee on Military Affairs
that a regular force of
300,000 men would be
sufficient, and that nine
months would be the best
period for universal mili-
tary training.



HOKE SMITH,
Democratic Senator from
Georgia, not inclined to unre-
served ratification of
treaty.



**CHARLES S.
THOMAS,**
Democratic Sena-
tor from Colorado,
who recently de-
clared against the
"closed-shop" prin-
ciple in labor
affairs.



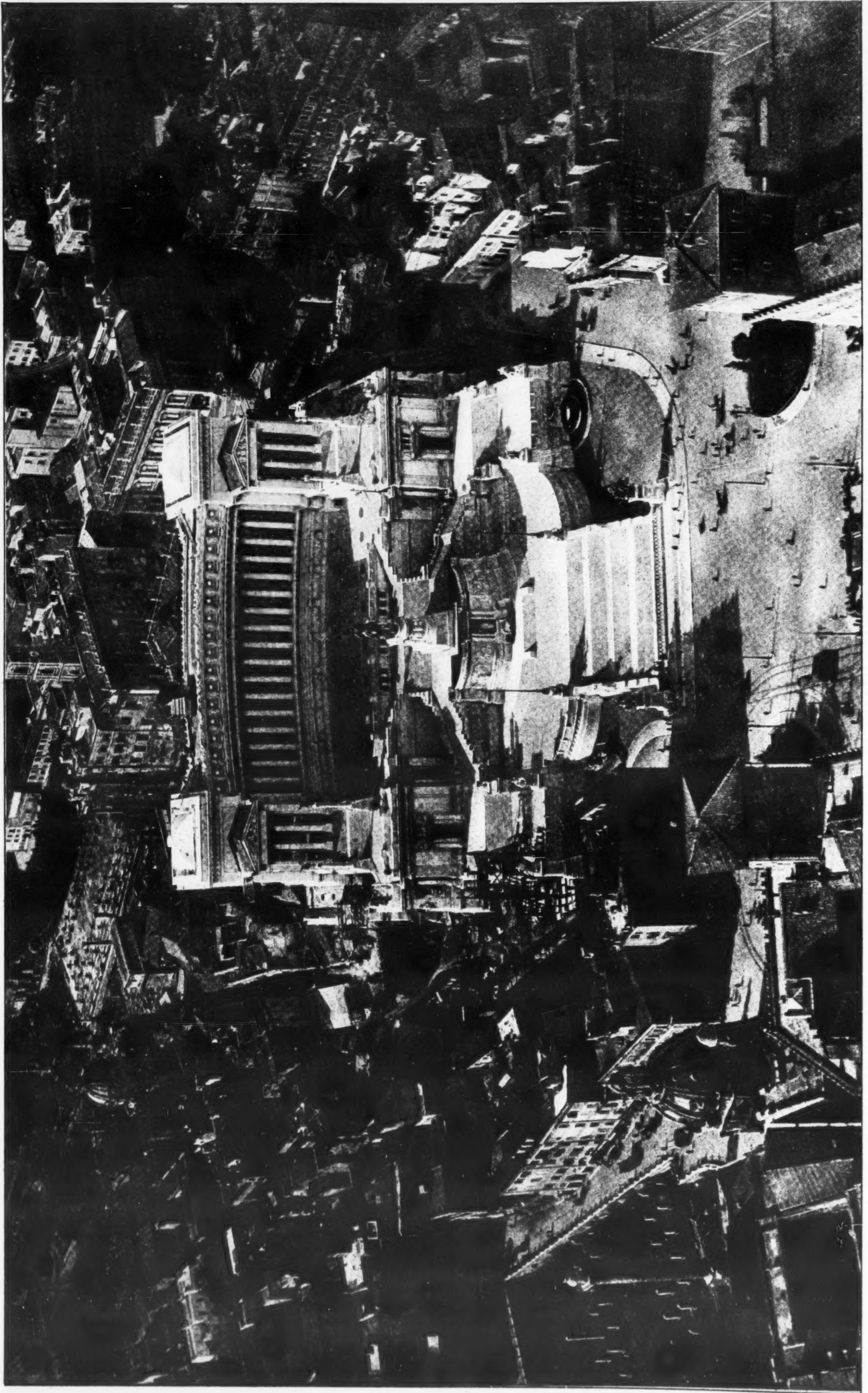
WILLIAM S. KENYON,
Republican Senator from Iowa, active in
urging investigation of packing interests.



JAMES A. REED,
Democratic Senator from Missouri, an
ardent opponent of the League of Nations.



H. L. MYERS,
Democratic Senator from Montana, who re-
cently predicted a possible Soviet Govern-
ment in two years.



MONUMENT OF VICTOR EMMANUEL, IN FOREGROUND, VIEWED FROM DIRIGIBLE. AT LEFT IS THE COLUMN OF TRAJAN, AND IN THE REAR ARE THE FORUM AND THE PALATINE. BEHIND THE MONUMENT IS THE CAPITOL AND ITS PALACES.

View from Dirigible of Imposing Buildings of Eternal City



THE CUPOLA OF ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL AND THE GARDENS OF THE VATICAN, AS SEEN FROM DIRIGIBLE PASSING ABOVE.

THE views presented here of the Eternal City photographed from the air will prove of exceeding interest to all who feel the fascination exerted by the most famous city of the world. Twenty-seven centuries are brought together, the earlier represented by the Forum, the Palatine, the Column of Trajan, and the Coliseum, and the newer era by the gardens of the Vatican and the monument of Victor Emmanuel. The "grandeur that was Rome" is typified by these monuments, which record in stone and marble some of the most important happenings in the political development and religious history of the race.



The place of St. Peter and the Vatican photographed from the air. It is the first view of the Holy See and its territories taken together, as no view from the ground could represent them in their entirety owing to interference of buildings.

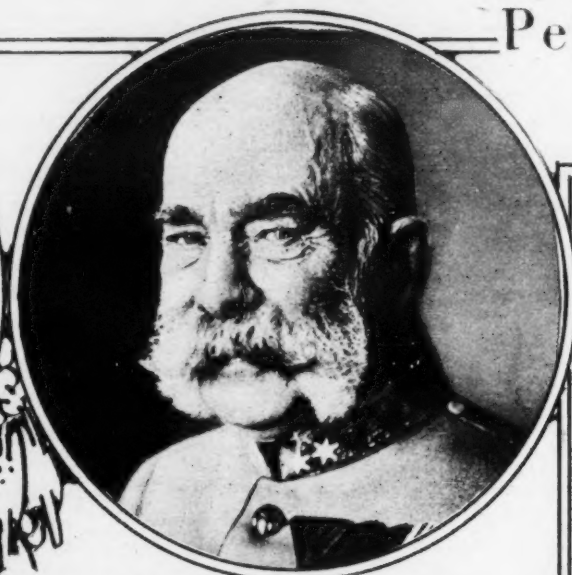
The Palatine, the Coliseum, and the Forum in the foreground. In the extreme background is the Cathedral of St. Peter and midway and a little to the right is the monument of Victor Emmanuel. The series of pictures covers practically all of Rome. (Photos © L'Illustration.)



Persons and Events Connected with the Tragedy of Austria-Hungary



FORMER EMPEROR KARL OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, WHO WAS FORCED TO ABDICATE.



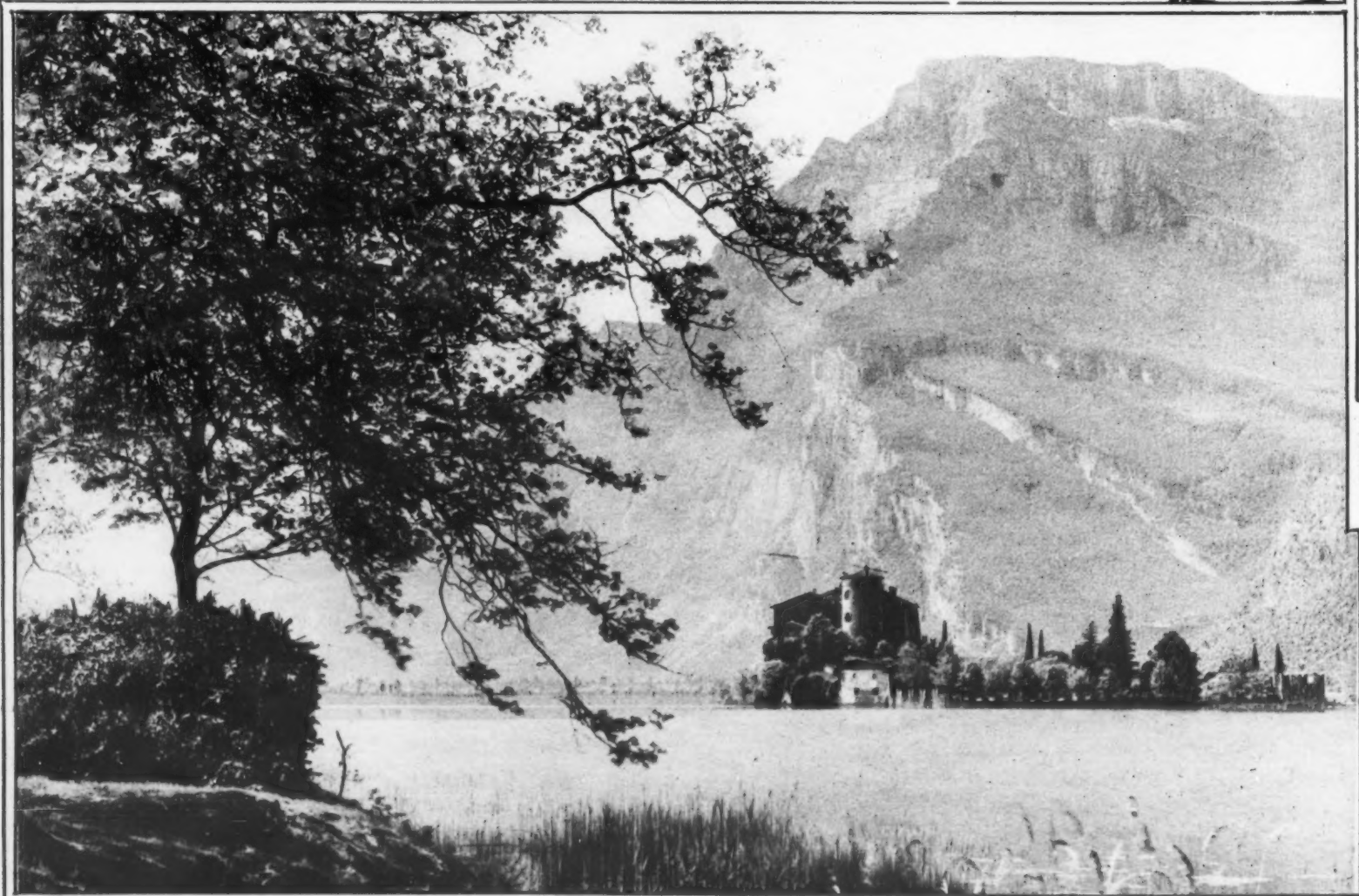
FRANCIS JOSEPH, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY WHEN THE WAR BEGAN. DIED IN NOV., 1916.



FRANK L. POLK, AMERICAN DELEGATE TO PEACE CONFERENCE, SIGNING THE TREATY BETWEEN THE ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED NATIONS WITH AUSTRIA AT THE CHATEAU OF ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, FRANCE, SEPT. 10, 1919. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



MAP OF CENTRAL EUROPE SHOWING CHANGES THAT RESULTED FROM THE PEACE TREATY. CENTRAL POWERS AS DEFINED BY T



LAKE GARDA, IN THE TYROL, THROUGH WHICH THE LINE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND ITALY FORMERLY RAN, AND WHICH FOR TWO THOUSAND YEARS HAS BEEN THE SCENE OF STRUGGLE BETWEEN LATINS AND TEUTONS. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



MAP SHOWING HOW AUSTRIA-HUNGARY COMPARED IN SIZE TO THE UNITED STATES. IT IS NOT NOW AS LARGE AS IT WAS. SHADED AREA SHOWS



ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND, WHO WAS ASSASSINATED JUNE 28, 1914, WHICH MADE THE OCCASION OF THE WAR.

Connected With the Political Austria-Hungary's Downfall



CHANGES THAT HAVE BEEN WROUGHT IN THE BOUNDARIES OF
DEFINED BY TERMS OF THE PEACE TREATY.



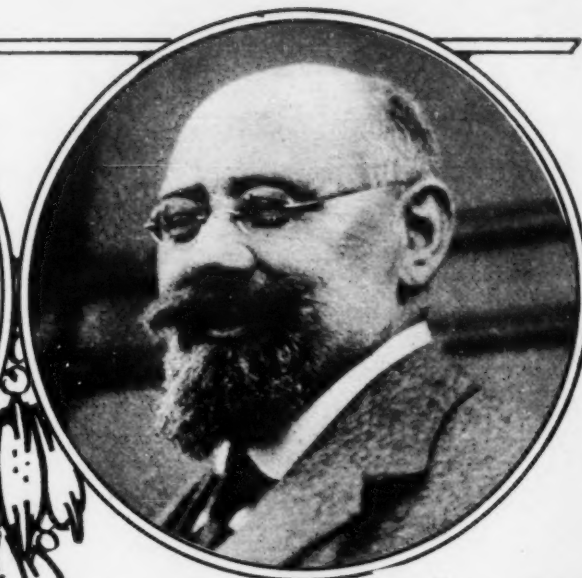
HOW AUSTRIA HAS SHRUNKEN,
OF THE UNION FOR COMPARISON.
AS LARGE AS MASSACHUSETTS.
AREA SHOWS FORMER SIZE.



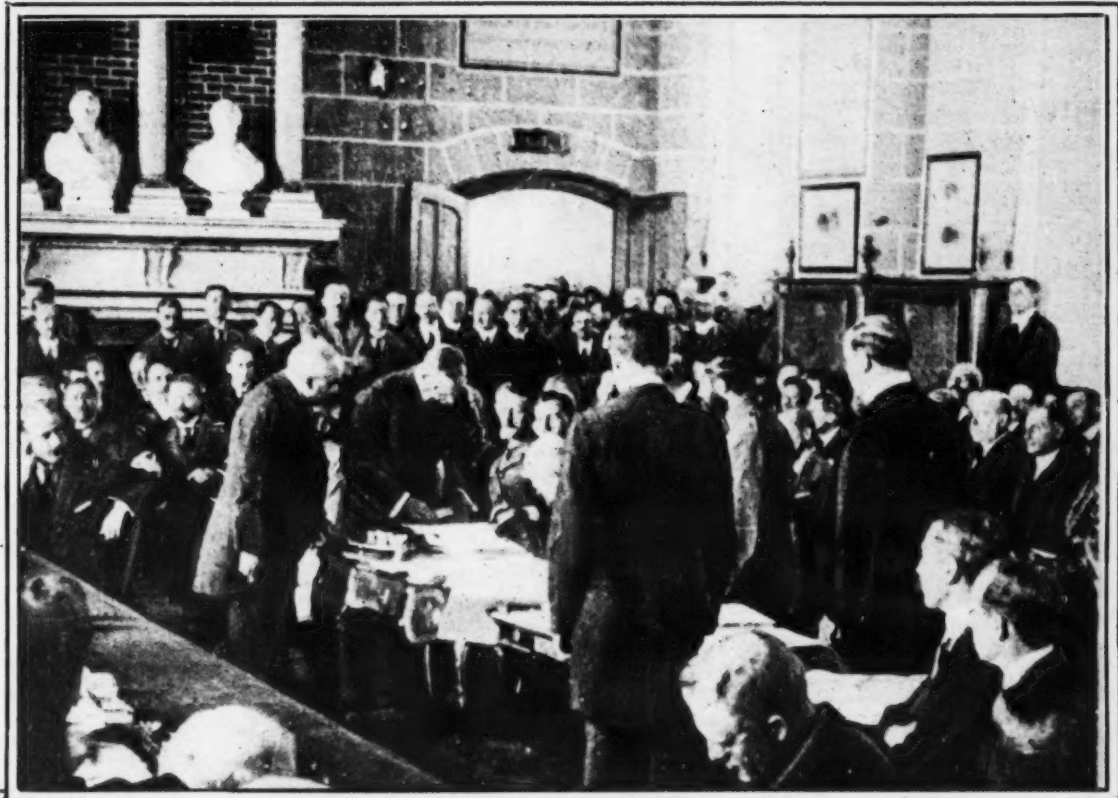
FRANZ FERDINAND, ASSAS-
NE 28, 1914. HIS DEATH WAS
OCCASION OF THE WAR.



COUNT BERCHTOLD, AUSTRO-
HUNGARIAN MINISTER OF FOR-
EIGN AFFAIRS, 1914.



DR. KARL RENNER, AUSTRIAN
STATE CHANCELLOR, WHO NEGOTIATED AND SIGNED TREATY.

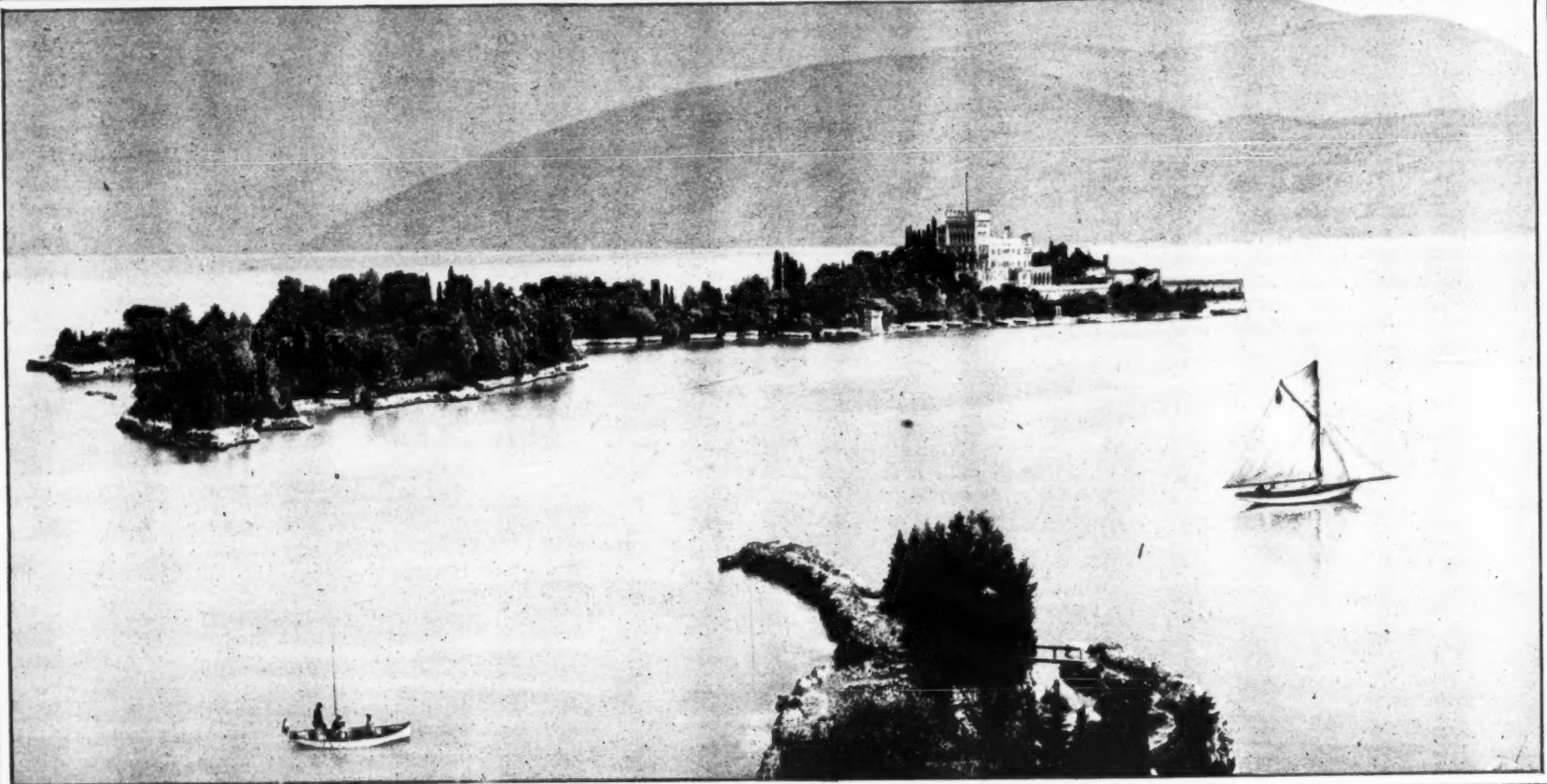


FIRST PHOTOGRAPH TO ARRIVE IN AMERICA SHOWING DECISIVE MO-
MENT IN THE SIGNING OF THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY. THE HEAD
OF THE DELEGATION IS AFFIXING HIS SIGNATURE TO THE TREATY.



THE "THREE-POINT HUT," AN IMPORTANT PASS IN THE DOLOMITES IN THE TYROL, FANCIFULLY NAMED
FROM THE THREE PEAKS SHOWING. IT HAS NOW PASSED INTO POSSESSION OF ITALY.

Territory Lost by Austria Under the Peace Treaty,

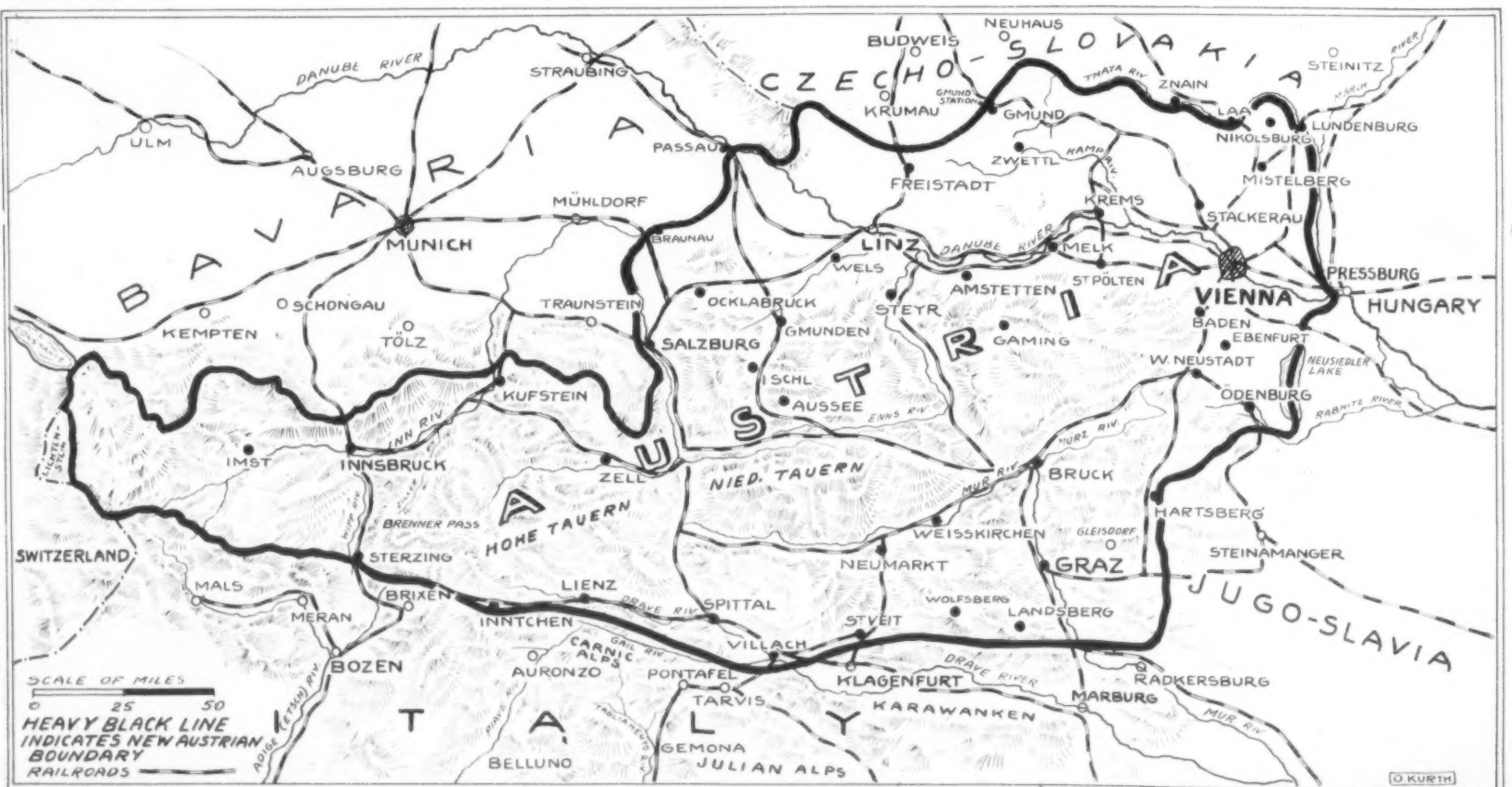


Lake Garda, in the Trentino, is one of the most beautiful bodies of water in Europe. It is the largest lake in Northern Italy. It is about 35 miles long from north to south, and its breadth varies from 2 to 10 miles. Its height above the sea is 320 feet. In Summer, from the melting of the Alpine snows, it rises 4 to 5 feet and is subject to violent storms. The boundary line between Italy and Austria formerly ran through the extreme end of the lake.

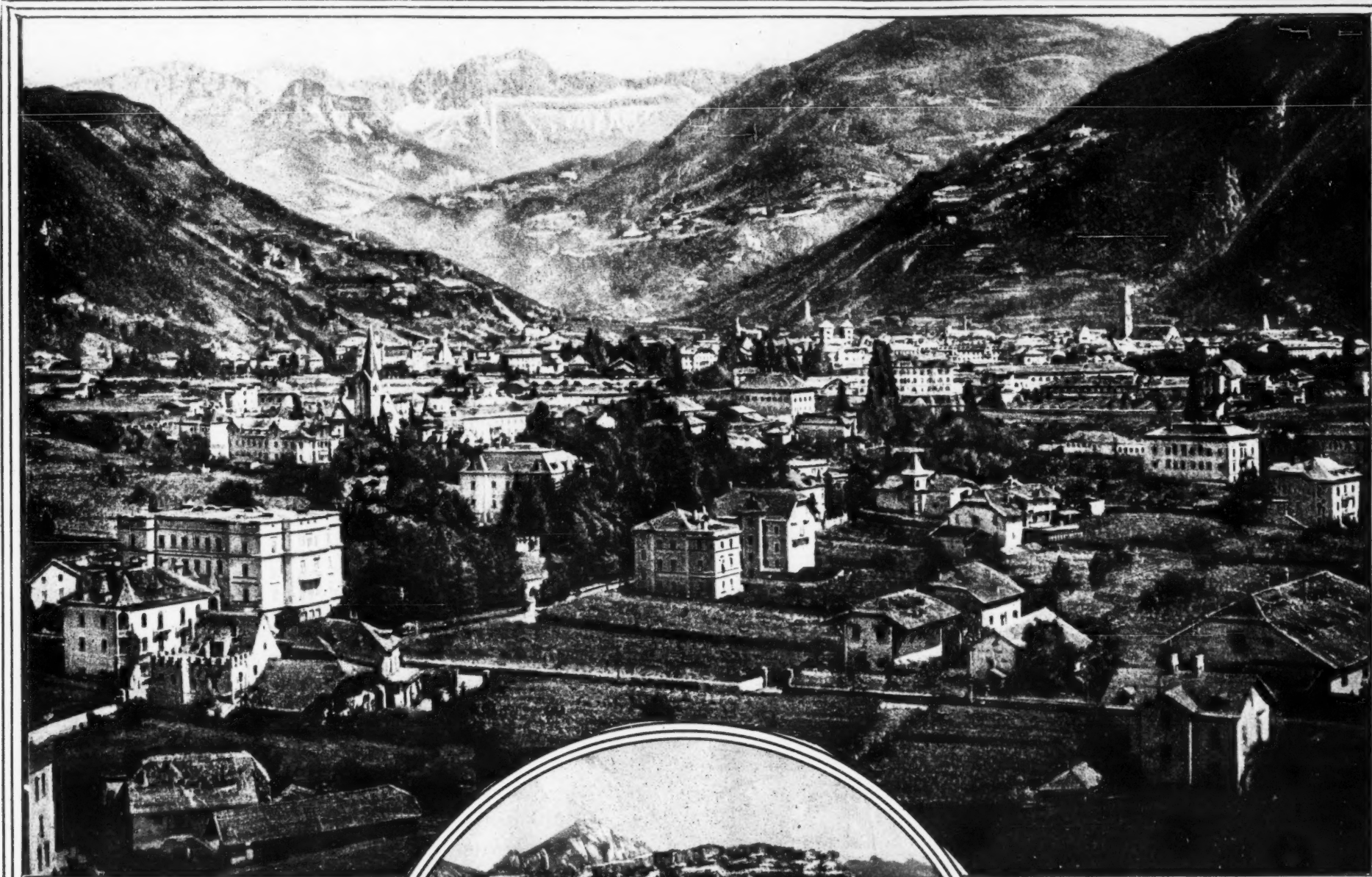
(© Detroit Publishing Co.)

Map showing the old boundaries of Austria-Hungary, with shaded portion showing what remains to Austria under the terms of the Peace Treaty. The City of Vienna is its capital, but it is now reduced to the status of a second or third-class city, owing to the enormous shrinkage of the territory of which it was formerly the heart. From a territory having an area of 240,000 square miles, it has been reduced to between 5,000 and 6,000 square miles.

Austria, as defined by its present boundaries. Hungary, which constituted the larger part of the Dual Monarchy, has been cut off. Czechoslovakia and part of Jugoslavia have been made new States, and Italy has profited largely.



Including Some of the Garden Spots of Europe

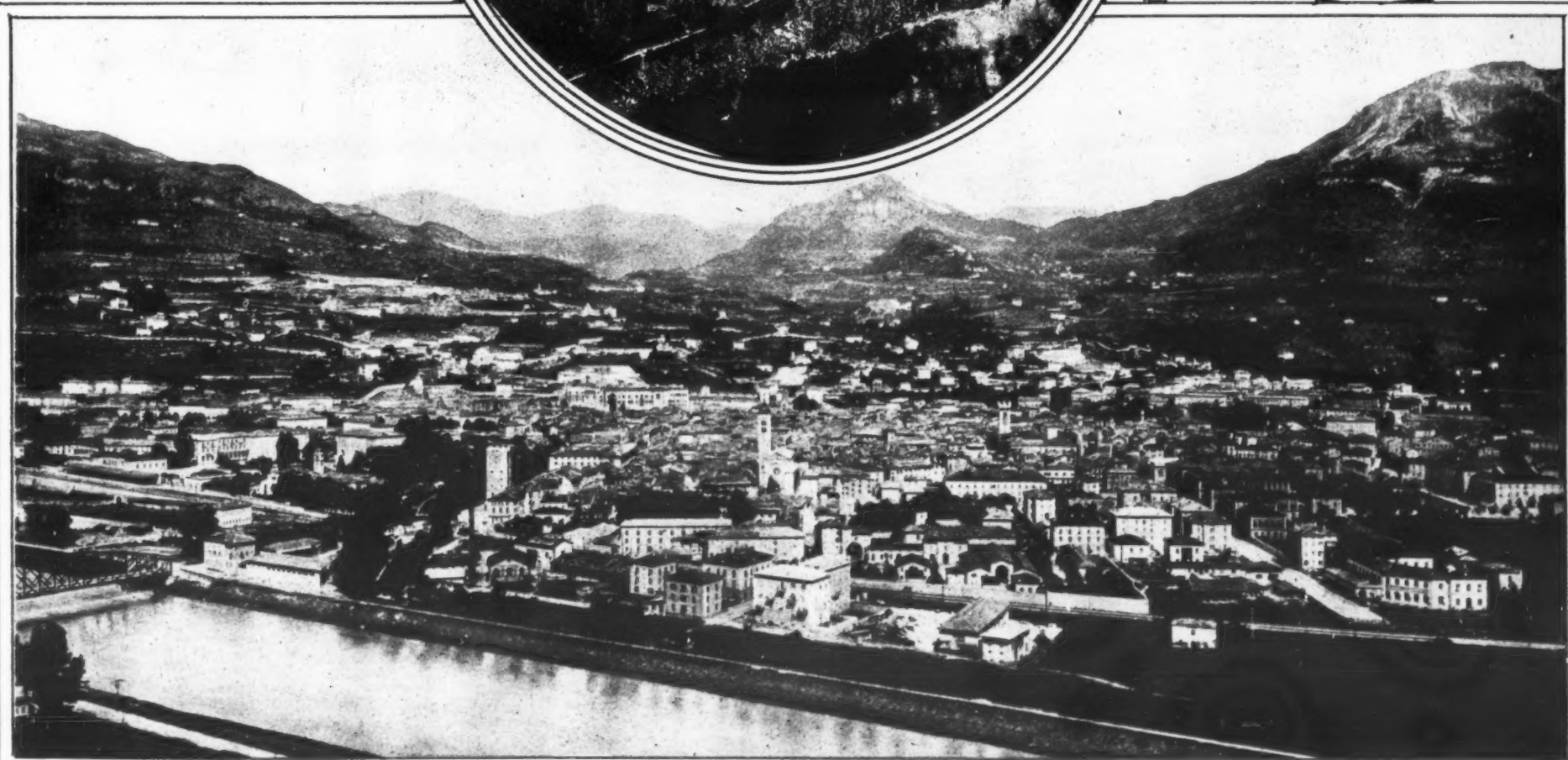


Nago Pass at Mount Brione, near Lake Garda. The cliffs rise precipitously on both sides and the view at various turnings of the pass is one of great sublimity and beauty. Italy has gained in charm as well as in territory by the acquisition of the Tyrol.



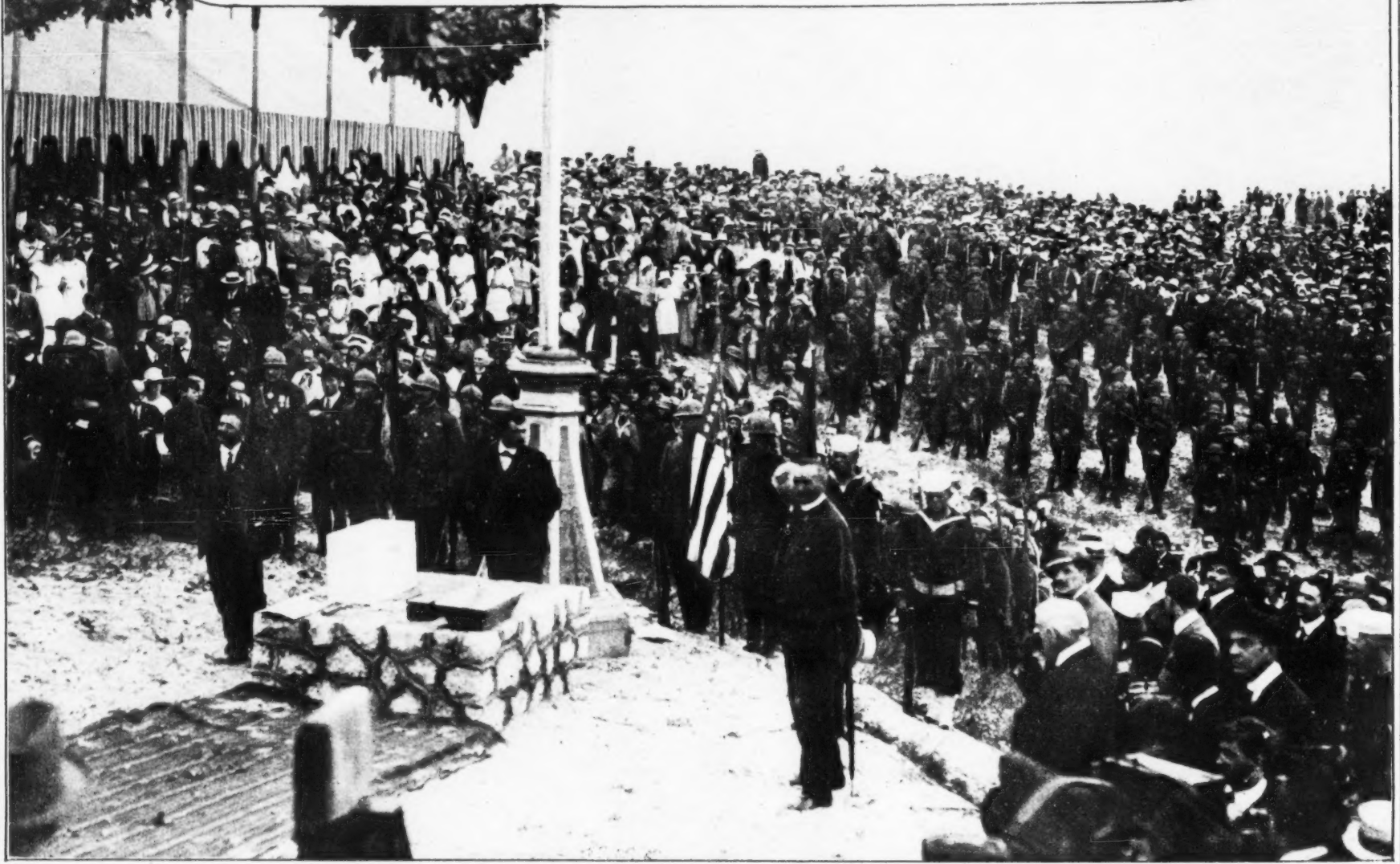
Bozen, in the Tyrol, one of the largest and most important towns in that region which now comes within the limits of Italy under the Peace Treaty. It is not far from Trent, which was one of the Italian objectives during the war. It is the seat of important industries and is most picturesquely located among the towering Alps.

(© Detroit Publishing Co.)



CITY OF TRENT, FORMERLY AUSTRIAN AND NOW ITALIAN. IT IS LOCATED IN THE TYROL ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE ADIGE, AND HAS BEEN ONE OF THE CHIEF GOALS OF THE ITALIAN ARMIES IN THE WAR. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

Memorial Ceremonies in France



IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT LA POINTE DE GRAVE AT LAYING OF FIRST STONE OF MONUMENT DESIGNED TO COMMEMORATE AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN THE WAR. PRESIDENT POINCARE AND AMERICAN AMBASSADOR WALLACE MADE ADDRESSES.

(© International.)



CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE. MINISTER NOULENS, REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENT, ACCOMPANIED BY DISTINGUISHED OFFICIALS VISITING THE GRAVES OF FALLEN SOLDIERS AT CHAMBRY.

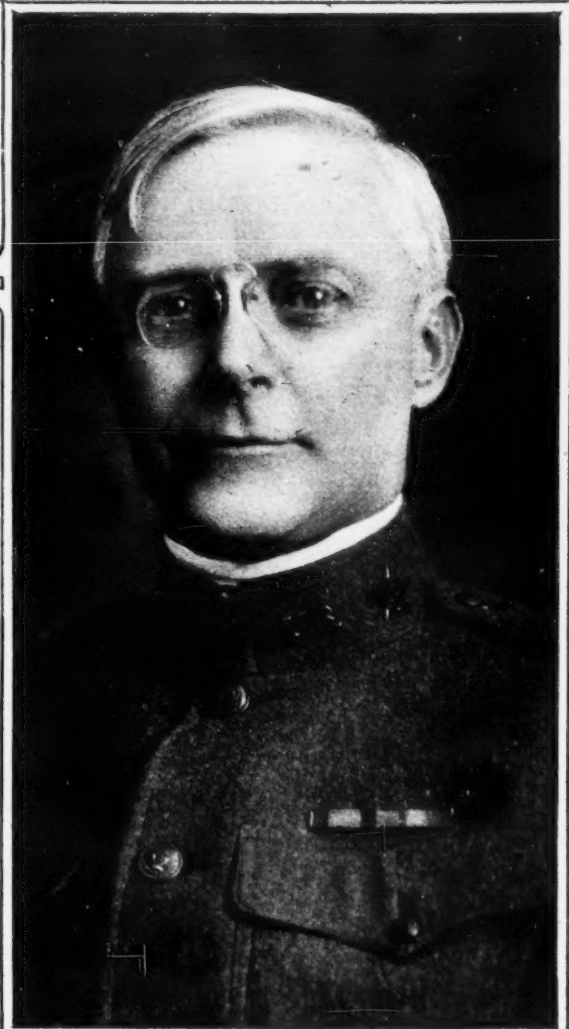
(© International.)

Surplus Army Automobiles Now Subject of Congressional Inquiry

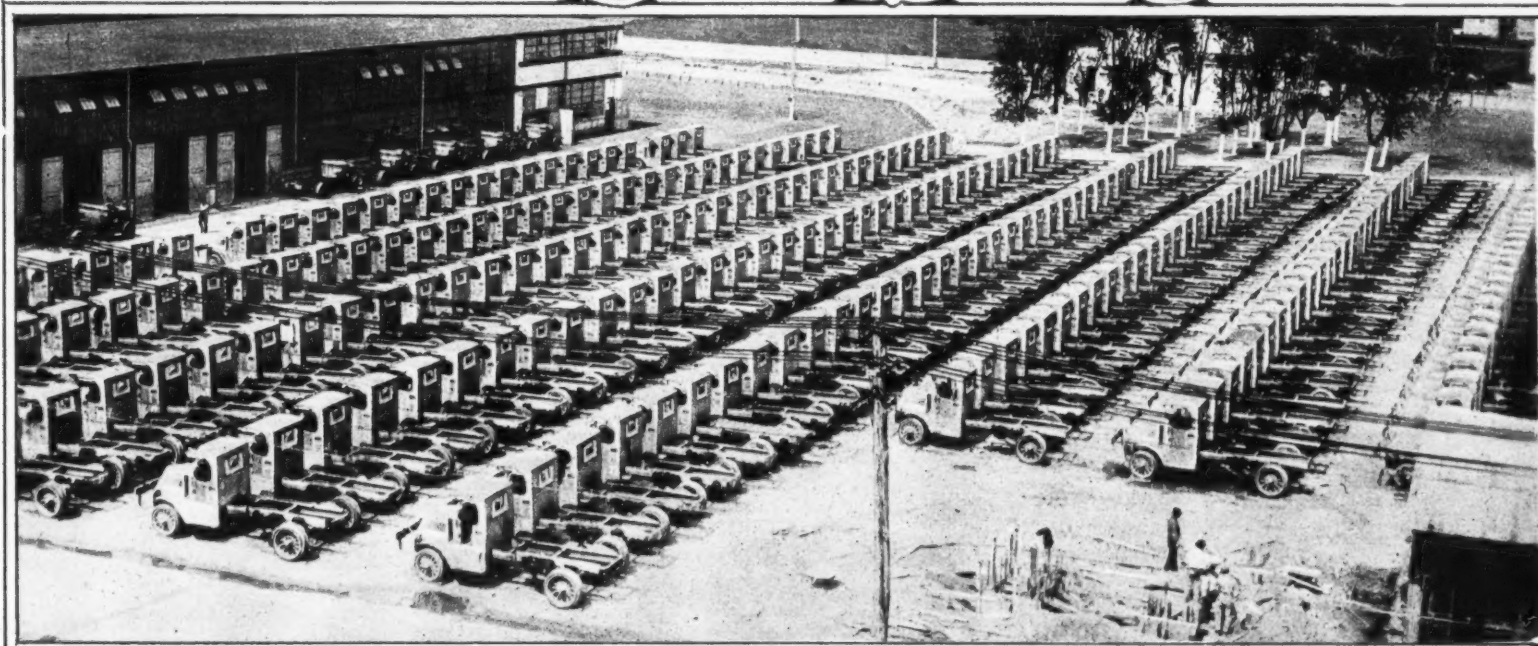


C. F. REAVIS,
Republican Representative from
Nebraska and Chairman of House
subcommittee investigating army
expenditures. (© Harris & Ewing.)

WHILE during the war criticism was silent on the question of expenditure, as it was realized that speed was more important than economy if the war were to be won quickly, the cessation of hostilities has been the signal for a searching examination into alleged waste and extravagance in the various Government departments. An example of this was given in the recent inquiry into the so-called "million-dollar fire" in France. Another investigation is under way into the alleged deterioration of thousands of army automobiles that, it is claimed, were allowed without necessity or justification to be exposed to wind and storm when they might have been sold and the money turned into the Government Treasury. It is claimed by Representative Reavis, who is Chairman of the subcommittee conducting the investigation, that the War Department has 17,000 motor vehicles which have been declared surplus; that these have been practically unused since the armistice and left exposed to the weather; that, notwithstanding this big oversupply, the department accepted deliveries of new cars as late as May 31 last, and that no effort has been made to sell any of the 17,000 cars. Brig. Gen. C. B. Drake testified that he had sent 470 messages urging sales, but without result.



BRIG. GEN. C. B. DRAKE,
Chief of the Motor Transport Service,
who has tried vainly to secure ac-
tion regarding sale of surplus supplies.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



More than
3,000 trucks,
including
Mack, Garford,
and Packard
makes, exposed
to the weather,
and which, it
is charged,
should have
been sold.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



General view of passenger cars and motor trucks
exposed to weather at Camp Holabird, near Baltimore.
Only those nearest the roadway are protected by can-
vas coverings. (© Harris & Ewing.)

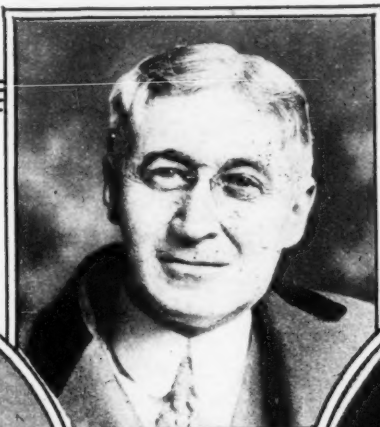


Representative Reavis is here seen being shown over
Camp Holabird by an officer and looking at cars which
in some instances have been exposed for ten months to
wind and rain. (© Harris & Ewing.)

President's Appointees to Labor Conference



THOMAS L. CHADBOURNE
of New York.



BERNARD M. BARUCH
of New York.



CHARLES W. ELIOT
of Massachusetts.



E. T. MEREDITH
of Des Moines, Iowa.



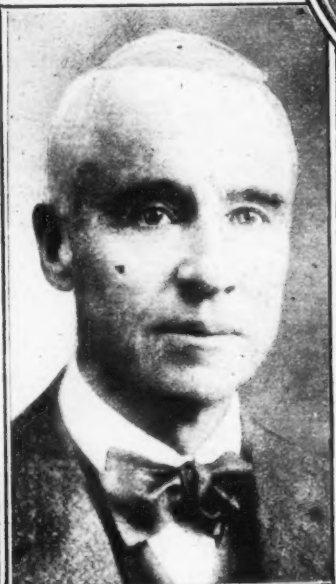
ELBERT H. GARY
of New York.



PAUL L. FEISS
of Cleveland, Ohio.



CHARLES G. DAWES
of Chicago.



H. B. ENDICOTT
of Milton, Mass.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER,
Jr., of New York.



GAVIN McNAB
of San Francisco, Cal.



CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL
of New York.



A. A. LANDON
of Buffalo, N. Y.



JOHN SPARGO
of Vermont.



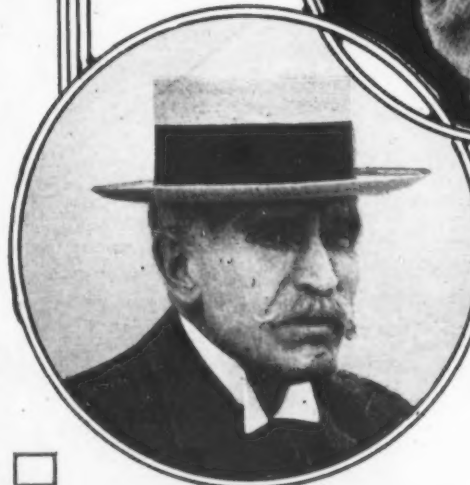
ROBERT S. BROOKINGS
of St. Louis, Mo.



PROF. EDWIN F. GAY
of New York.



O. E. BRADFUTE
of Xenia, Ohio.



THOMAS D. JONES
of Chicago.

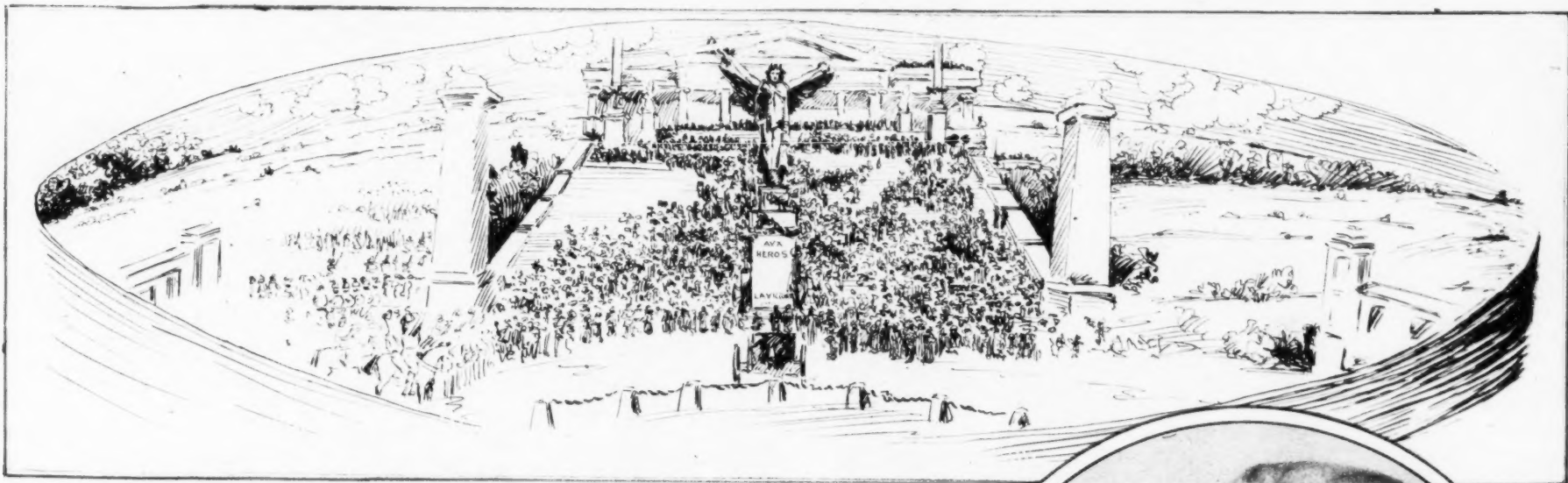


FULLER R. CALLAWAY
of La Grange, Georgia.



LOU D. SWEET
of Carbondale, Col.

Immense French Painting Commemorating the War



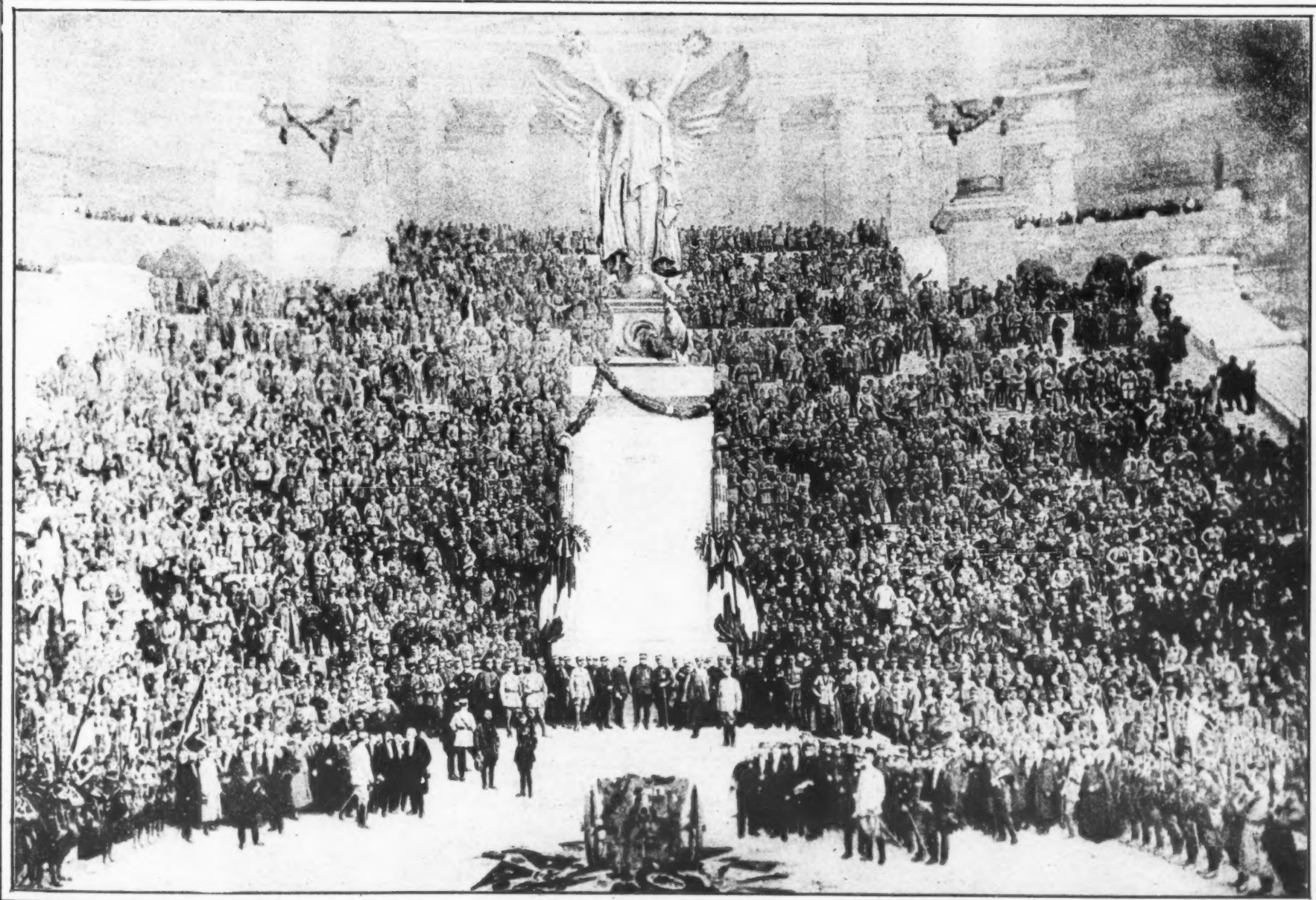
SKETCH OF THE ENTIRE PAINTING THAT HAS STIRRED PARIS. ITS ENORMOUS SIZE PRECLUDED THE POSSIBILITY OF PHOTOGRAPHING IT AS A WHOLE



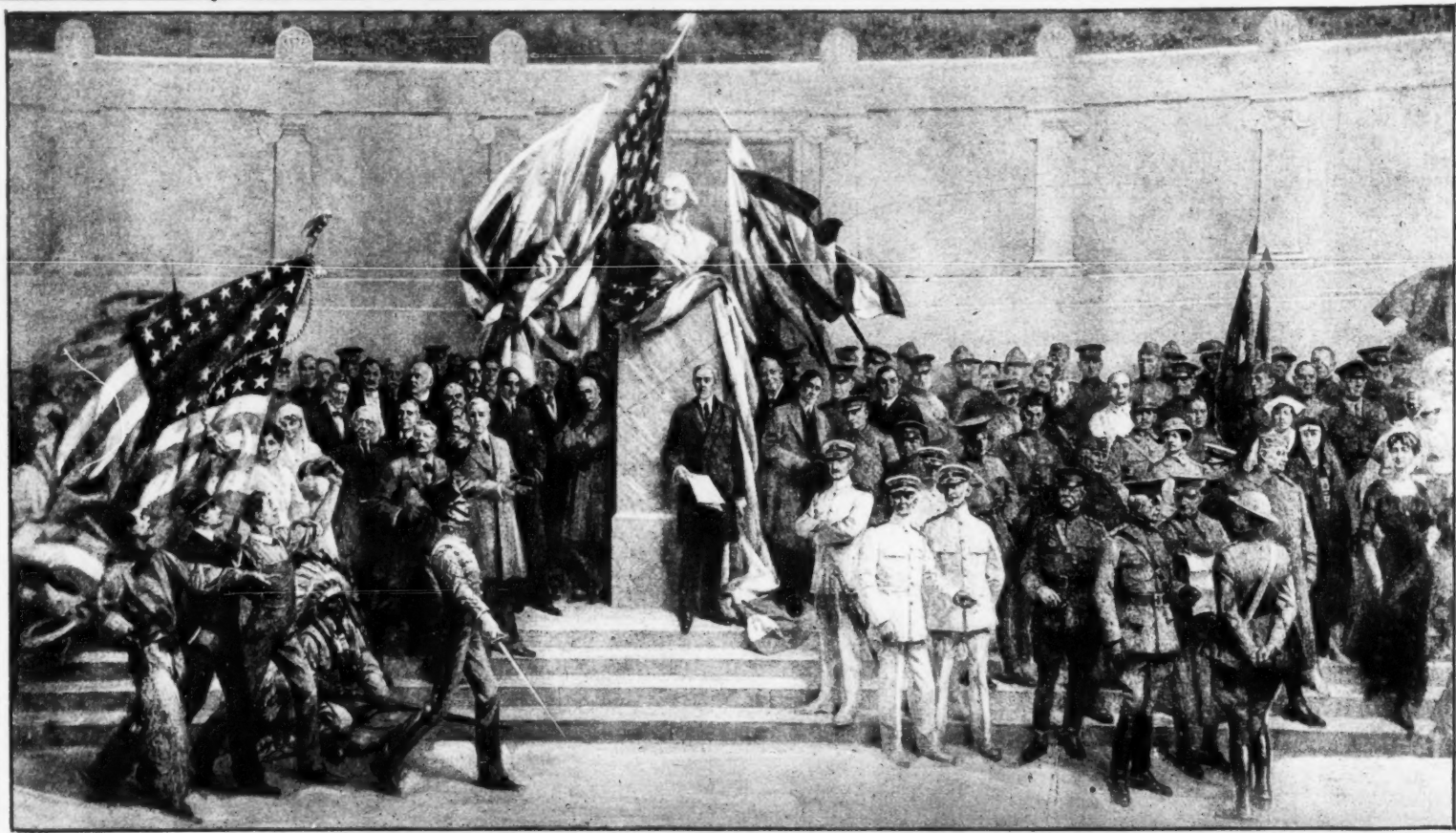
SECTION OF THE PANORAMA DEVOTED TO ALSACE-LORRAINE AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF EUROPE THAT WERE HELD UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION



Messrs. A. F. Gorguet and P. Carrier-Belleuse, the eminent French artists who, in collaboration with seventeen other artists created the wonderful canvas of over 1,900 square yards, sections of which are reproduced here and on the two following pages.



GENERAL VIEW OF CENTRAL PORTION OF THE PAINTING, A HEROIC FIGURE OF WINGED VICTORY AT THE BASE OF A GREAT STAIRWAY ON WHICH ARE GROUPED MEMBERS OF FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY WHO HAD WON DECORATIONS.



Leading
Military
and
Political
Figures
of the
Allied
Nations

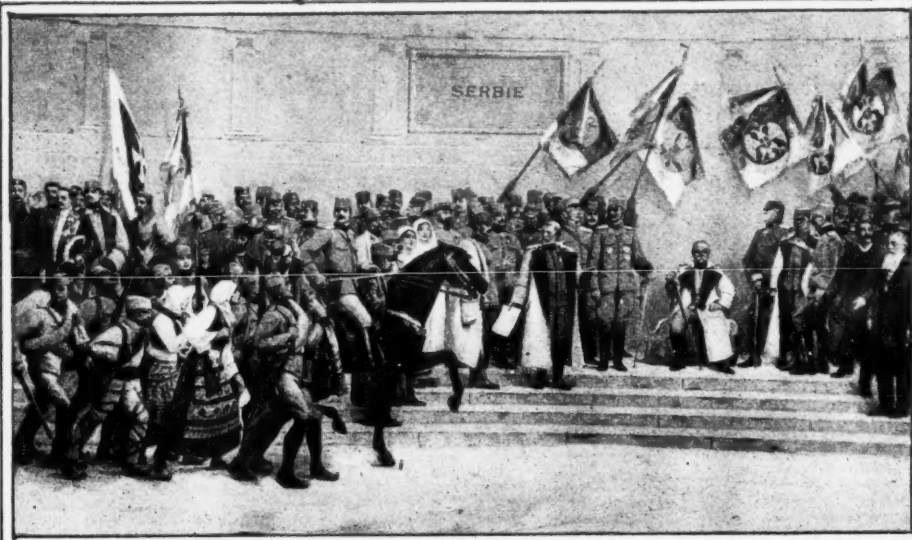
Entry of America into the war. Before the bust of Washington, President Wilson is standing holding the declaration of war. Among figures shown are Theodore Roosevelt, Secretary Lansing, Admiral Sims, and General Pershing.



England's participation in the war is represented by figures of the King and Prince of Wales, Lloyd George, Arthur James Balfour, Andrew Bonar Law, Field Marshal Haig, Admiral Beatty, Sir John French and others of distinction.



HOSTS OF FRANCE, STATESMEN, SOLDIERS, GENERALS, AND SAILORS HEADED BY POINCARE



SERBIA'S GALLANT PEOPLE FLOCKING TO HER STANDARDS.



ITALY'S KING AND WARRIORS ROUSED BY D'ANNUNZIO.



EDITH CAVELL AND CAPTAIN FRYATT, ENGLAND'S MARTYRS.



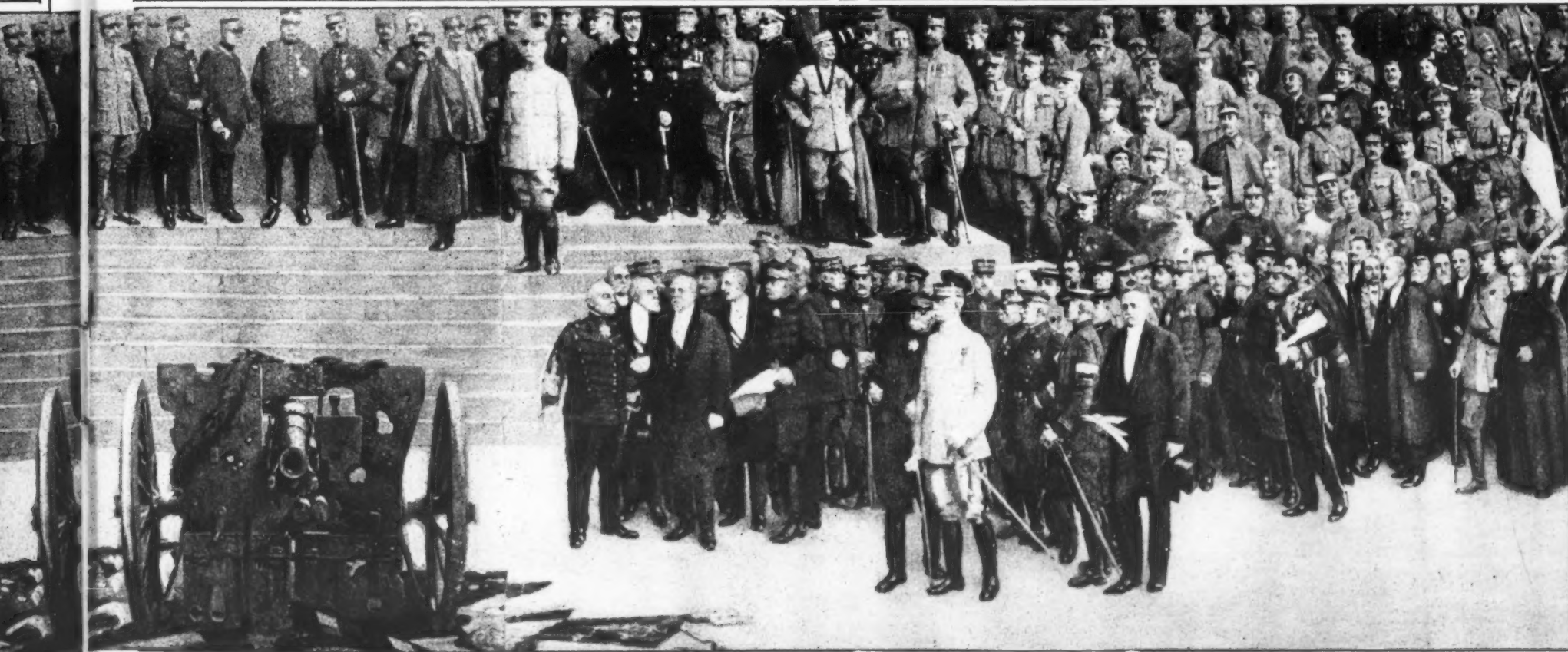
RUSSIA ENTERING THE WAR, SHOWING CZAR NICHOLAS AT LEFT.



BELGIUM'S KING, HEROIC PRIMATE AND SHATTERED HOMES.

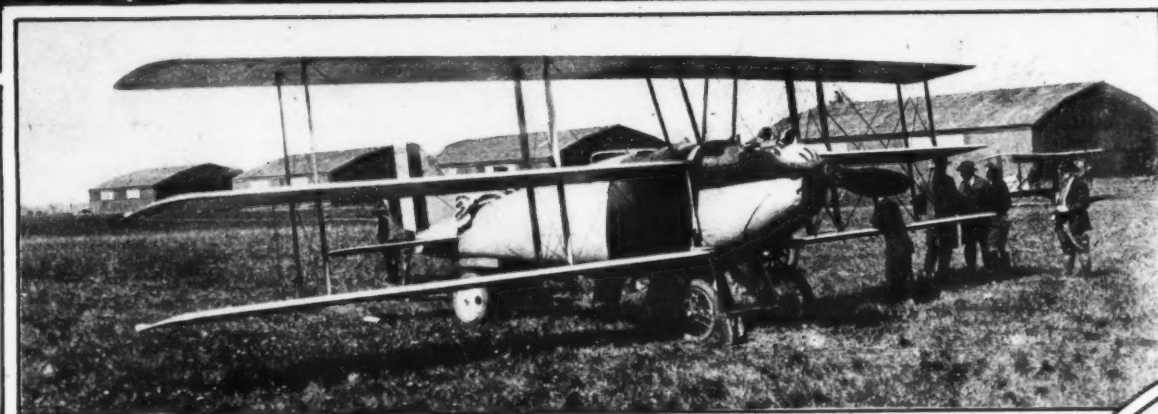
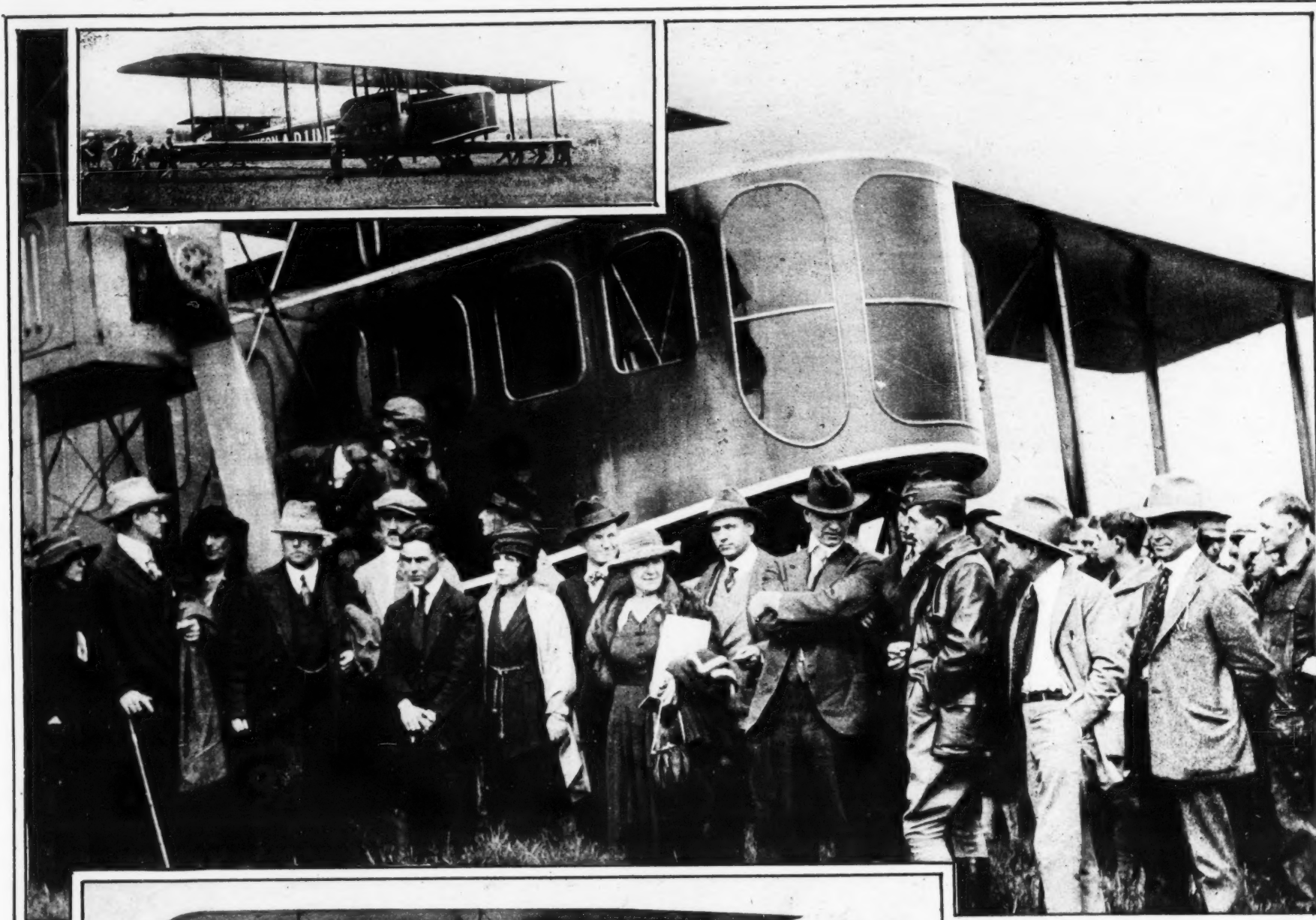


GREECE AND MONTENEGRO, THEIR PEOPLES AND KINGS.



AND CLEMENCEAU. IN CENTRE IS FAMOUS "75MM." GUN AND ITS INVENTOR

Rapid Progress Being Made in Conquest of the Air



(Upper left panel.) Lawson air liner, the largest airplane in this country, landing at Bolling Field, Washington, after a trip from Mineola, L. I. Lower picture shows the passengers after having alighted. It is planned to continue the journey as far as the Pacific Coast.

(© Harris & Ewing and Underwood & Underwood.)



Curtiss Wasp triplane, in which Roland Rohlfs made his recent record breaking performance at Mineola, L. I.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Roland Rohlfs stepping out of his triplane after having shattered the world's altitude record. He reached a height of 34,610 feet. Flight lasted one hour and fifty-three minutes.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

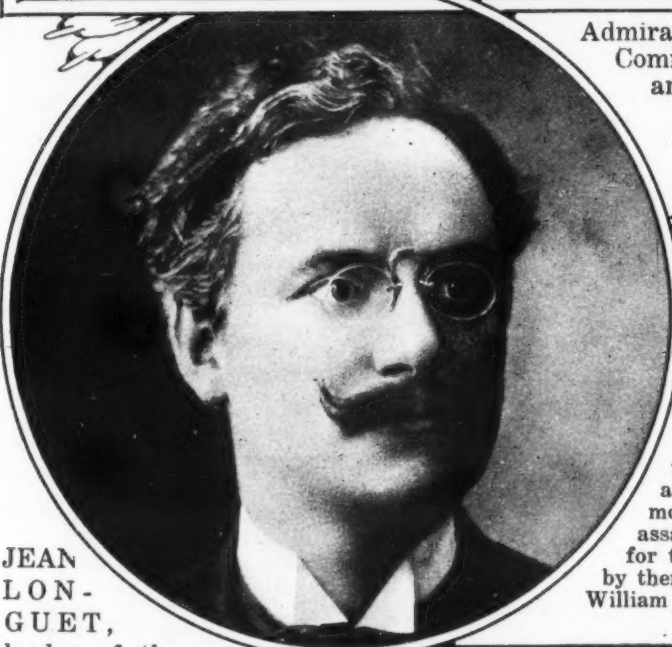


A regular daily air service for passengers and parcels between London and Paris was successfully inaugurated at Hounslow, London, England, on Aug. 25, 1919. Several well-known editors and London journalists were carried. The airplanes participated—two of them of the Airco type, as shown in the picture—and the other a Handley-Page machine. The plane here shown carried parcels and four passengers and made the trip in 2 hours and 25 minutes. It was piloted by the same man who had previously brought Marshal Foch to London from France. The trip had a signal value as presaging extensive use of the airplane for freight and passenger carrying.

Flashlights



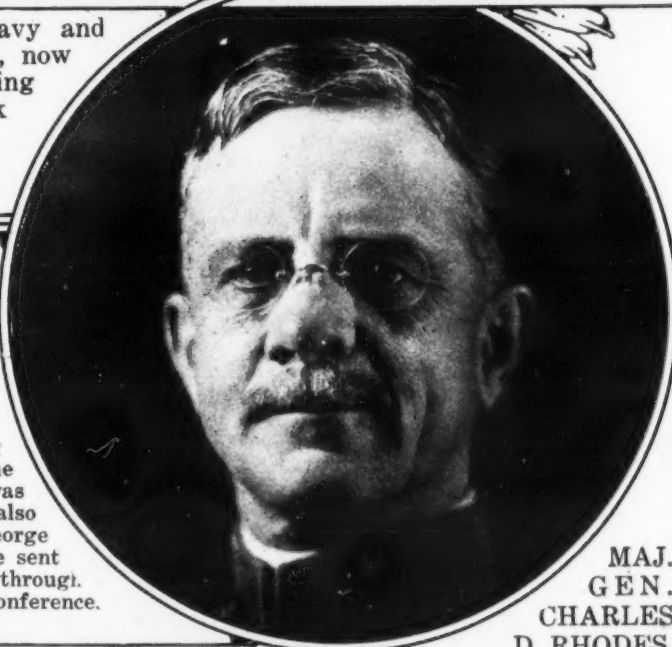
Admiral Hugo Conz of the Italian Navy and Commander of the Count di Cavour, now anchored in the North River, being cordially welcomed to New York by Mayor Hylan at City Hall.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



JEAN LONGUET, leader of the minority Socialists in the French Chamber of Deputies, who recently made a savage attack on the peace treaty, declaring that it had in it the seeds of a new war.

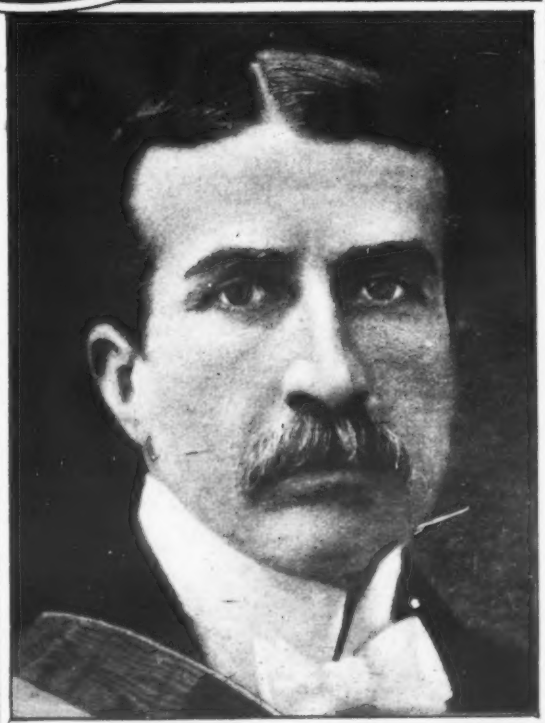
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

The French Chamber of Deputies has often been in uproar, but it is to be doubted whether it ever witnessed such a riotous session as was recently created by Jean Longuet, grandson of Karl Marx and leader of the most radical elements in French politics. He bitterly attacked the peace treaty, declaring that it was Bismarckian and marked the advent of a reactionary Utopia that was more dangerous than Bolshevism. He also assailed President Wilson and Lloyd George for the peace terms that it is alleged were sent by them to the Soviet Government of Russia through William C. Bullitt, American attaché at the Conference.



MAJ. GEN. CHARLES D. RHODES,

American head of the Inter-Allied Armistice Commission, former commander of the 157th Field Artillery Brigade and 42d Division, has received decorations from England, France, and the United States.

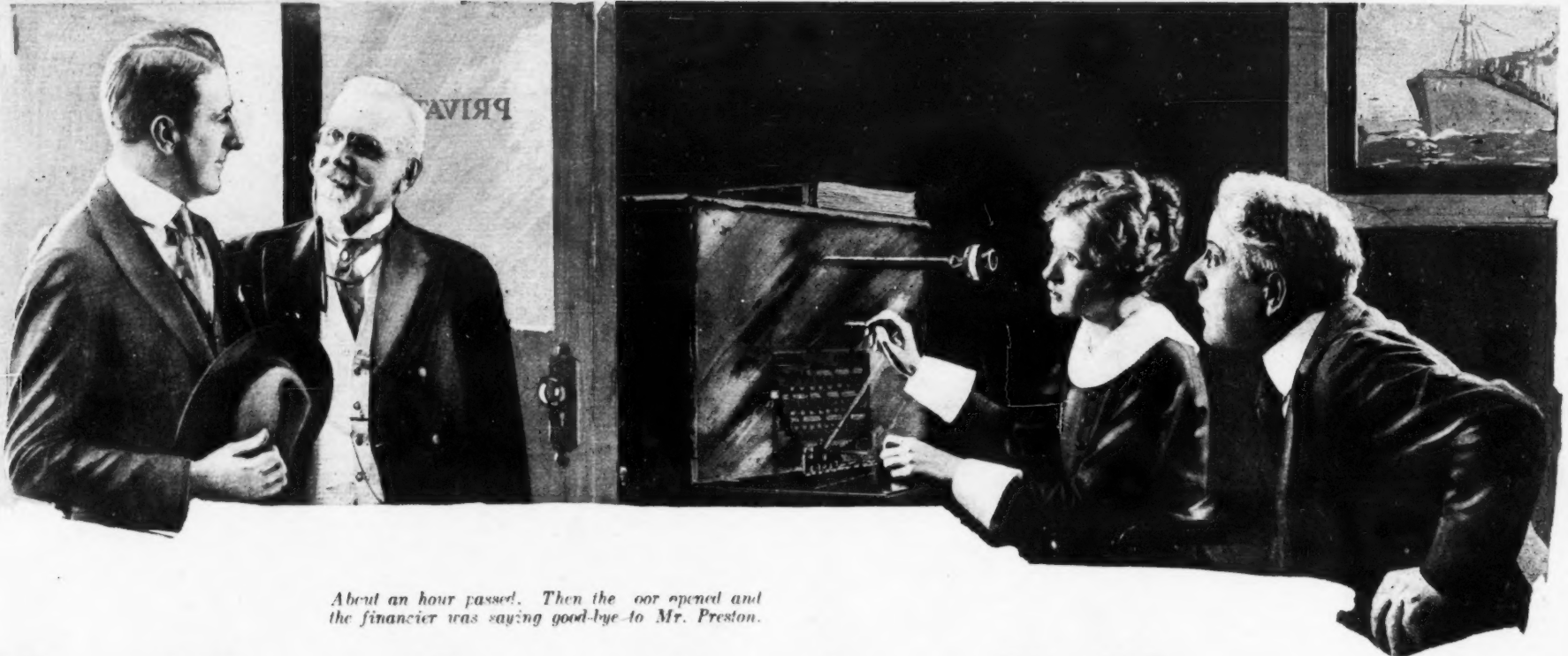


A. B. LEGUIA, President of Peru, whose assassination, it is alleged, had been planned to take place at a race meet in Lima. Wholesale arrests were made of those charged with being involved in plot.

(© Bain News Service.)



PRINCE REGINALD DE CROY, new First Secretary of the Belgian Legation in Washington. He came near sharing the fate of Edith Cavell, but was warned and escaped. His sister was arrested and imprisoned by Germans.



About an hour passed. Then the door opened and the financier was saying good-bye to Mr. Preston.

The Most Convincing Talker I Ever Met

People show this man favor and seek his friendship. He is able to win the confidence of influential men in business. Many things which others ask for and are refused, he gets. How he does it is told in this story.

LET me ask you this: There is a big business deal to be put through. It involves millions of dollars. Putting it through depends wholly on one thing—getting the backing of a great financier.

But this man is bitterly opposed to your idea and to your business associates. Seven of the most able men and women in all America have tried to win over this financier. They failed—dismally and completely.

Now, could you, a total stranger to this man, walk in on him unannounced, talk for less than an hour, and at the end of that time have him completely won over to your side—so favorably impressed that he agrees to furnish you with financial backing?

Could you?

Let me tell you how it was done. For a long time the directors of our company had felt the handicap of limited capital. We had business in sight running into a million dollars a month. But we couldn't finance this volume of sales. We simply had to get big backing, and that was all there was to it.

Because of trade affiliations, one man—a great financier in New York—controlled the situation. Win him over and the rest was easy. But how to win him?—that was the question. No less than five men and two women—all people of influence and reputation—had tried. They were all repulsed—turned down cold and flat.

You know how a thing of this sort grows on you and how bitter utter defeat is. Well, we were talking it over at a board meeting when one of our directors announced that he knew of only one man who could possibly put through the deal—a man by the name of Preston.

So it was agreed that Preston was to be sounded out at luncheon the following day. He proved to be a fine type of American. At 34 years of age he had become president and majority stockholder of a thriving manufacturing business rated at three-quarters of a million dollars.

Preston was deeply interested, as anyone would be over the prospect of closing such a big deal. The director in question said casually, "Why don't you run down to New York and take a shot at it, Preston?" Preston looked out of the window for a moment, and then quietly answered, "You're on."

I WENT along with Preston simply as a matter of form to represent our interests. Aboard the 10:25 train out of Chicago we headed for the smoker and got to talking with the crowd there.

It was not long before I remarked the attitude with which Preston was received by those with whom he came in contact. His conversation attracted a group of people who listened eagerly to his words. To a singular degree he had the gift of making a favorable impression upon people simply by his way of talking. It was easy for him to make friends, and invitations to "look them up" were pressed upon him by men aboard the car.

And so it went all the way to New York. People we met in the course of the trip showed a marked liking for Preston. They enjoyed his companionship and listened with respect to his words.

The next morning we called on the great financier—the man who was so bitterly against us and had flatly turned down seven of our shrewd influential representatives.

I waited in the reception room—nervous, restless, with pins and needles running up and down my spine. Surely Preston would meet the same humiliating fate.

About an hour passed. Then the door opened, and the financier was saying good-bye to Mr. Preston. There was a genial smile upon his face and his manner was warm and friendly.

"Well?" I said to Preston as we left the building.

"Well?" echoed Preston.

"Did he give you any encouragement?"

"Why, yes," Preston replied with a smile, "he agreed to the proposition—he is going to give us his financial backing."

His answer was a distinct surprise to me. Certainly I had not expected him to win a complete victory in so short a time under such difficult circumstances.

The whole thing had me puzzled. I wondered how Preston was able to exercise such power over men's minds—to win them over so thoroughly to complete confidence in himself.

The next morning I hurried to Preston's room, told him my thoughts, and asked him the secret of his power.

Preston laughed good-naturedly. "Nothing to it—I—well—that is—" he stalled. "I don't like to talk about myself, but I think I have mastered the knack of talking convincingly, that's all."

"But how did you get the knack?" I persisted.

Preston smiled, and said, "Well, there's an organization in New York that tells you how to do it. There's really nothing to study. It's mostly a knack which they tell you. You can learn the points in a few hours. And in less than a week it will produce definite results in your daily work."

"Write to this organization—the Independent Corporation—and get their method. They send it on free trial. I'll wager that in a few weeks from now you'll have a power over men which you never thought possible, but write and see for yourself." And that was all I could get out of Preston.



"At luncheon one of our directors said, 'Why don't you run down to New York and take a shot at it, Preston?' And Preston answered, 'You're on!'"

WHEN I returned home I sent for the method Preston told me about. I began to apply the principles to my daily work, and soon I was surprised to find how much my power over men and women was increased. I don't like to talk about my personal achievements any more than Preston does, but I'll say this:

When you can acquire the knack of talking convincingly, it's easy to get people to do things you want them to do. That's how Preston impressed those people on the train—how he won over the financier—simply by talking convincingly.

This knack of talking convincingly will do wonders for any man or woman. Most people are afraid to express their thoughts; they know the humiliation of talking to people and of being ignored with a casual nod or a "yes" or "no." But when you can talk convincingly, it's different. When you talk, people listen and listen eagerly. You can get people to do many things you want them to do. And the beauty of it all is that they think they are doing it of their own free will.

In committee meetings, or in a great crowd of any sort, think what it means to be able to hold the attention of all when you talk—to win them over to accepting your ideas.

Talk convincingly and no man—no matter who he is—will ever treat you with cold, unresponsive indifference. Instead, you'll instantly get under his skin, make his heart glow and set fire to his enthusiasms. Then again it helps in social life. Interesting and convincing talk is the basis of social success.

You can go after anything you want if you know how to talk convincingly. You've noticed that in business, ability alone is not everything. Many a man of real ability, who cannot express himself well, is often outdistanced by a man of mediocre ability who knows how to talk convincingly. There's no getting away from it, to get ahead—merely to hold your own—to get what your ability entitles you to, you've got to know how to talk convincingly!

THE method Preston told me about is Dr. Law's "Mastery of Speech," published by the Independent Corporation. Such confidence in the publishers in the ability of Dr. Law's method to make you a convincing talker that they will gladly send it to you wholly on approval.

You needn't send any money—not a cent. Merely mail the coupon, or write a letter, and the complete Course "Mastery of Speech," will be sent you by return mail, all charges prepaid. If you are not entirely satisfied with it, send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

But if it pleases you, as it has pleased thousands of others, then send only five dollars in full payment. You take no risk. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. So mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.



"At social affairs you'll always find that the convincing talker is the centre of attraction."

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